Smithsonian Institution
National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956

Extracted on Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

The Smithsonian Institution thanks all digital volunteers that transcribed and reviewed this material. Your work enriches Smithsonian collections, making them available to anyone with an interest in using them.

The Smithsonian Institution (the "Smithsonian") provides the content on this website (transcription.si.edu), other Smithsonian websites, and third-party sites on which it maintains a presence ("SI Websites") in support of its mission for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." The Smithsonian invites visitors to use its online content for personal, educational and other non-commercial purposes. By using this website, you accept and agree to abide by the following terms.

- If sharing the material in personal and educational contexts, please cite the National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center as source of the content and the project title as provided at the top of the document. Include the accession number or collection name; when possible, link to the National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center website.
- If you wish to use this material in a for-profit publication, exhibition, or online project, please contact National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center or transcribe@si.edu

For more information on this project and related material, contact the National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center. See this project and other collections in the Smithsonian Transcription Center.

1st pre-convention release

National Congress of American Indians
Hotel Newhouse, Salt Lake City, Utah

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SALT LAKE CITY (Sept. 19)–Delegates from nearly 100 tribes began gathering here today for the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians.

Registration for the five-day conclave will begin Sunday (Sept. 23) in convention headquarters at Hotel Newhouse, according to Joseph R. Garry of Plummer, Idaho, president of the Indians' own national organization.

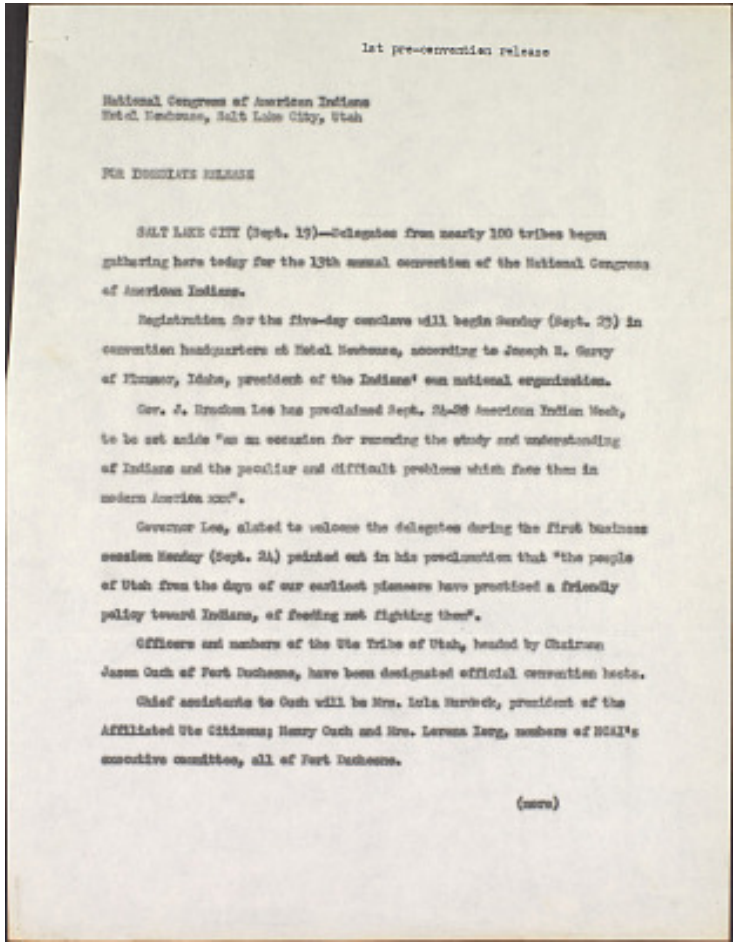
Gov. J. Bracken Lee has proclaimed Sept. 24-28 American Indian Week, to be set aside "as an occasion for renewing the study and understanding of Indians and the peculiar and difficult problems which face them in modern America xxx".

Governor Lee, slated to welcome the delegates during the first business session Monday (Sept. 24) pointed out in his proclamation that "the people of Utah from the days of our earliest pioneers have practiced a friendly policy toward Indians, of feeding not fighting them".

Officers and members of the Ute Tribe of Utah, headed by Chairman Jason Cuch of Fort Duchesne, have been designated official convention hosts.

Chief assistants to Cuch will be Mrs. Lula Murdock, president of the Affiliated Ute Citizens; Henry Cuch and Mrs. Lorena Iorg, members of NCAI's executive committee, all of Fort Duchesne.

(more)



National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

Utah church leaders from a number of denominations will participate in the convention, President Garry said, and special services for delegates have been planned at Cathedral of the Madeleine and Central Christian Church.

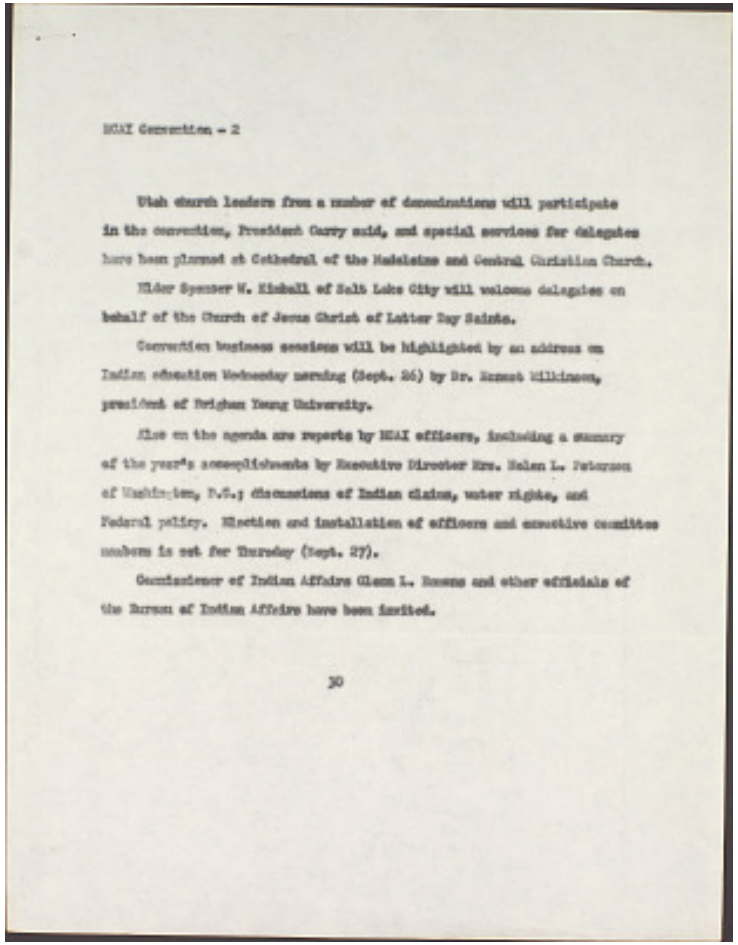
Elder Spencer W. Kimball of Salt Lake City will welcome delegates on behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Convention business session will be highlighted by an address on Indian education Wednesday morning (Sept. 26) by Dr. Ernest Wilkinson, president of Brigham Young University.

Also on the agenda are reports by NCAI officers, including a summary of the year's accomplishments by Executive Director Mrs. Helen L. Peterson of Washington, D.C.; discussions of Indian claims, water rights, and Federal policy. Election and installation of officers and executive committee numbers is set for Thursday (Sept. 27).

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Glenn L. Emmons and other officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have been invited.

30



National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

[[upper margin]]
NCA 10 cops
[[/upper margin]]
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 24--Indians must fight to hold onto their rapidly disappearing reservation, members of the National Congress of American Indians were told here today.

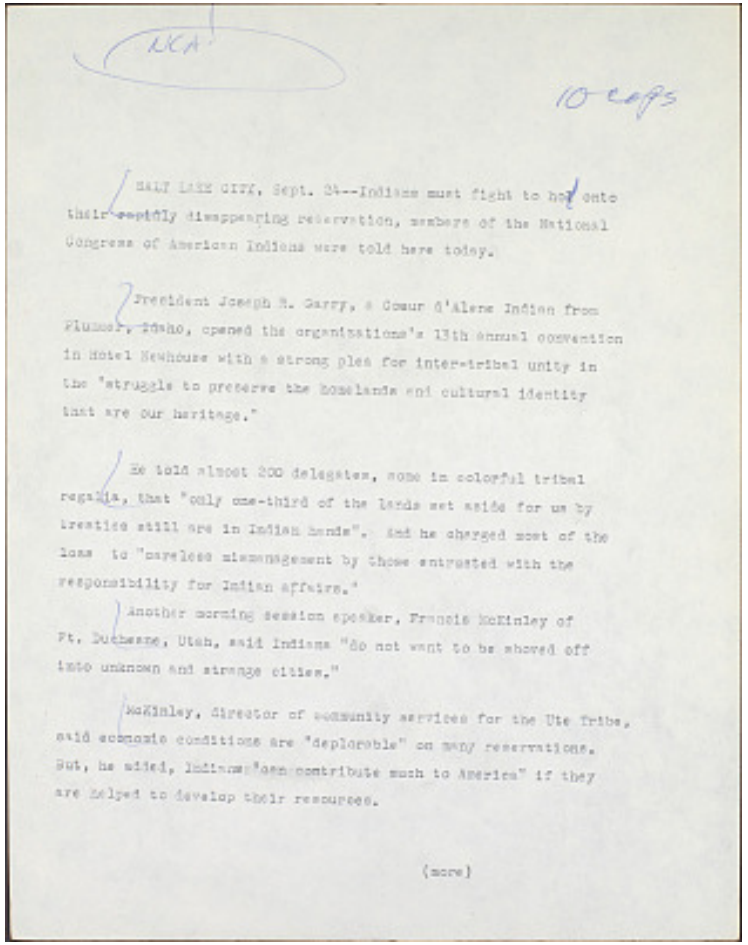
President Joseph R. Garry, a Coeur d'Alene Indian from Plummer, Idaho, opened the organization's 13th annual convention in Hotel Newhouse with a strong plea for inter-tribal unity in the "struggle to preserve the homelands and cultural identity that are our heritage."

He told almost 200 delegates, some in colorful tribal regalia, that "only one-third of the lands set aside for us by treaties still are in Indian hands". And he charged most of the loss to "careless mismanagement by those entrusted with the responsibility for Indian affairs."

Another morning session speaker, Francis McKinley of Ft. Duchesne, Utah, said Indians "do not want to be shoved off into unknown and strange cities."

McKinley, director of community services for the Ute Tribe, said economic conditions are "deplorable" on many reservations. But, he added, Indians "can contribute much to America" if they are helped to develop their resources.

(more)


NCA

10 cops

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 24--Indians must fight to hold onto their rapidly disappearing reservation, members of the National Congress of American Indians were told here today.

President Joseph R. Garry, a Coeur d'Alene Indian from Plummer, Idaho, opened the organization's 13th annual convention in Hotel Newhouse with a strong plea for inter-tribal unity in the "struggle to preserve the homelands and cultural identity that are our heritage."

He told almost 200 delegates, some in colorful tribal regalia, that "only one-third of the lands set aside for us by treaties still are in Indian hands". And he charged most of the loss to "careless mismanagement by those entrusted with the responsibility for Indian affairs."

Another morning session speaker, Francis McKinley of Ft. Duchesne, Utah, said Indians "do not want to be shoved off into unknown and strange cities."

McKinley, director of community services for the Ute Tribe, said economic conditions are "deplorable" on many reservations. But, he added, Indians "can contribute much to America" if they are helped to develop their resources.

(more)

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

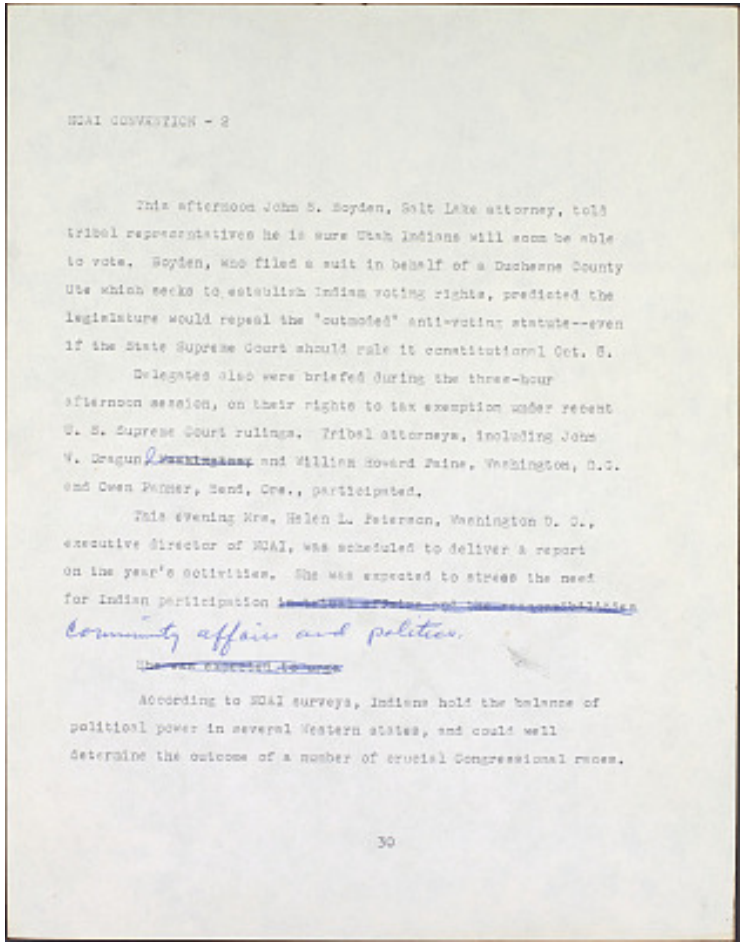
NCAI CONVENTION - 2

This afternoon John S. Boyden, Salt Lake attorney, told tribal representatives he is sure Utah Indians will soon be able to vote. Boyden, who filed a suit in behalf of a Duchesne County Ute which seeks to establish Indian voting rights, predicted the legislature would repeal the "outmoded" anti-voting statute--even if the State Supreme Court should rule it constitutional Oct. 8.
Delegates also were briefed during the three-hour afternoon session, on their rights to tax exemption under recent U. S. Supreme Court rulings. Tribal attorneys, including John W. Cragun [[strikethrough]] Washington, [[/strikethrough]] and William Howard Paine, Washington, D.C. and Owen Panner, Bend, Ore., participated.
This evening Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, Washington D. C., executive director of NCAI, was scheduled to deliver a report on the year's activities. She was expected to stress the need for Indian participation [[strikethrough]] in tribal affairs and the responsibilities [[/strikethrough]] community affairs and politics.

[[strikethrough]] She was expected to urge [[/strikethrough]]

According to NCAI surveys, Indians hold the balance of political power in several Western states, and could well determine the outcome of a number of crucial Congressional races.

30



National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

Class of Service
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
W.P.MARSHALL. President

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

0A481 LB757

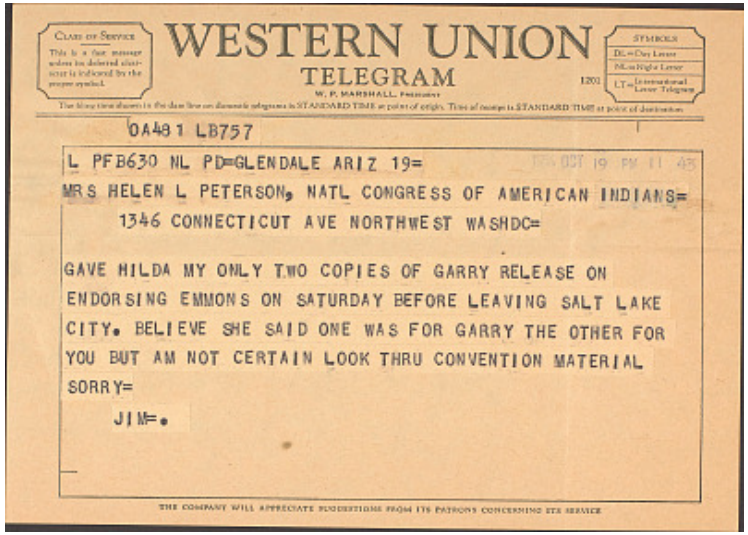
L PFB630 NL PD=GLENDALE ARIZ 19=

MRS HELEN L PETERSON, NATL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS=
1346 CONNECTICUT AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC=

GAVE HILDA MY ONLY TWO COPIES OF GARRY RELEASE ON ENDORSING EMMONS ON SATURDAY BEFORE LEAVING SALT LAKE CITY. BELIVE SHE SAID ONE WAS FOR GARRY THE OTHER FOR YOU BUT AM NOT CERTAIN LOOK THRU CONVENTION MATERIAL SORRY=

JIM=.

The company will appreciate suggestions from its patrons concerning its service


WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, President

0A481 LB757

L PFB630 NL PD=GLENDALE ARIZ 19=

MRS HELEN L PETERSON, NATL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS=
1346 CONNECTICUT AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC=

GAVE HILDA MY ONLY TWO COPIES OF GARRY RELEASE ON ENDORSING EMMONS ON SATURDAY BEFORE LEAVING SALT LAKE CITY. BELIEVE SHE SAID ONE WAS FOR GARRY THE OTHER FOR YOU BUT AM NOT CERTAIN LOOK THRU CONVENTION MATERIAL SORRY=

JIM=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Miss Hilda Henderson,
National Congress of American Indians,
1346 Connecticut Ave. NW,
Washington 6, D.C.

Oct. 19, 1956

Dear Hilda:

I am sending the enclosed clipping with great reluctance, since (as I told you in Salt Lake) Uwe Peterson wanted to use them when he got to Phoenix in some photo montages for the TV film.

I am still working on the releases, and should have them to you some time next week. Would have been done long ago, but I've been putting in 12 hours a day and better on this Inter-Tribal job.

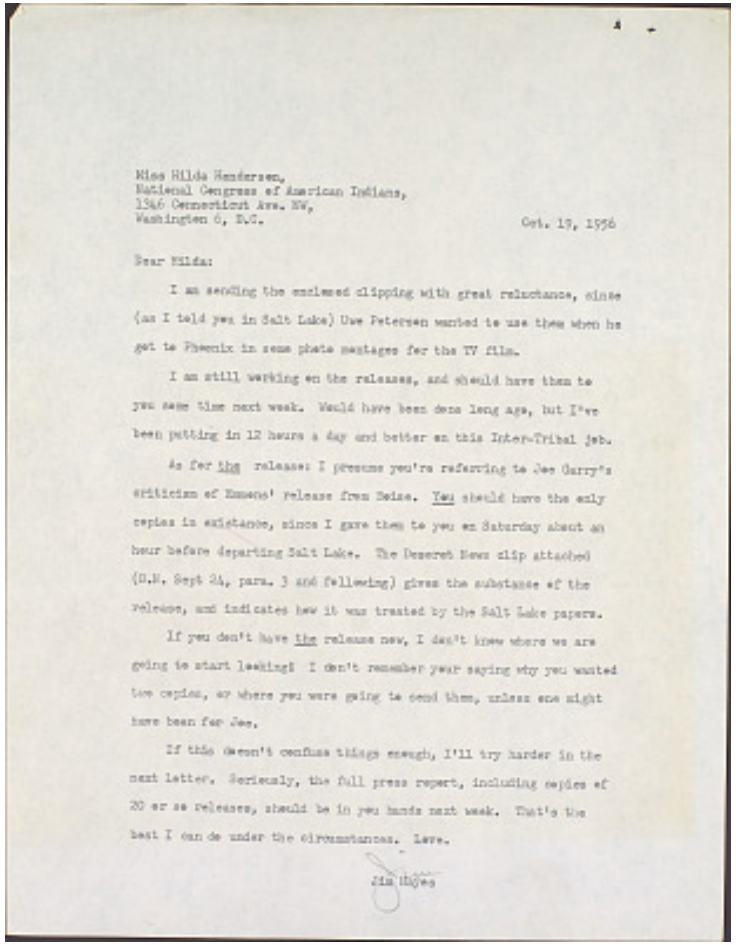
As for the release: I presume you're referring to Joe Garry's criticism of Emmons' release from Boise. You should have the only copies in existance [[existence]], since I gave them to you on Saturday about an hour before departing Salt Lake. The Deseret News clip attached (D.N. Sept 24, para. 3 and following) gives the substance of the release, and indicates how it was treated by the Salt Lake papers.

If you don't have the release now, I don't know where we are going to start looking! I don't remember your saying why you wanted two copies, or where you were going to send them, unless one might have been for Joe.

If this doesn't confuse things enough, I'll try harder in the next letter. Seriously, the full press report, including copies of 20 or so releases, should be in you hands next week. That's the best I can do under the circumstances. Love.

Jim

Jim Hayes



National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

[[panel 1]]
Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

OKLAHOMA CITY
OKLAHOMA
Circ.: m. 153,885
s. 263,514

[[3 columns]]
| Front Page | Edit Page | Other Page 6 |

Date: SEP 27 1956

Ute Warns of Rights
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 26 (AP)- A Ute Indian advised the national congress of American Indians convention Wednesday to protect fishing and hunting rights in the federal government's long-range plan to terminate the Indians' status as wards of the government.

[[/panel 1]]
[[panel 2]]
Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

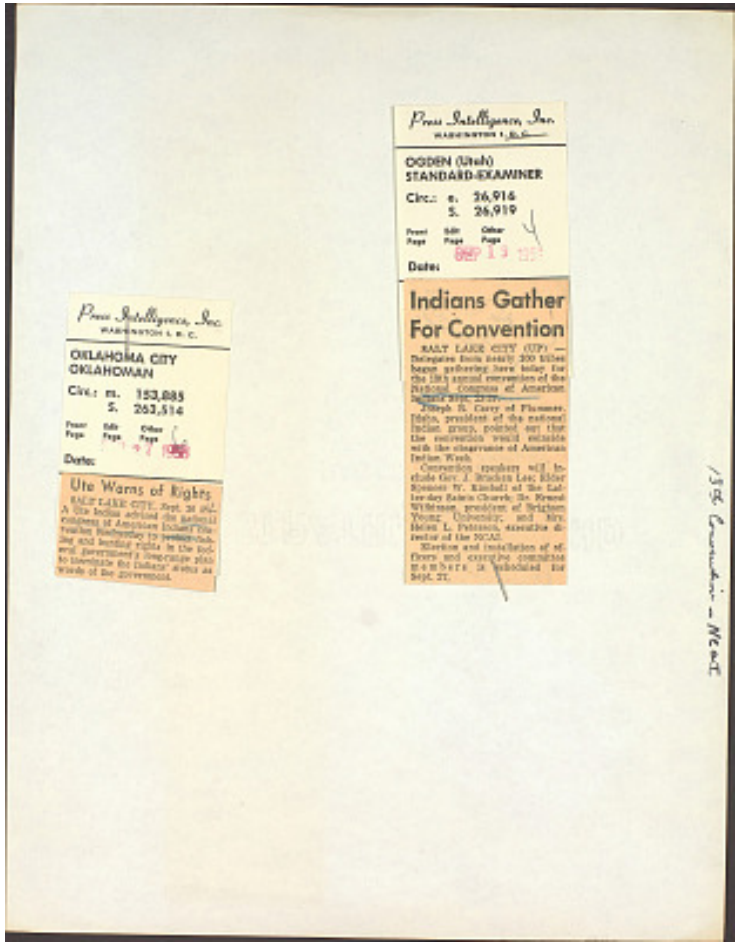
OGDEN (Utah)
STANDARD-EXAMINER
Circ.: e. 26,916
S. 26,919

[[3 columns]]
| Front Page | Edit Page | Other Page 4 |

Date: SEP 19 1956

Indians Gather For Convention
SALT LAKE CITY (UP) - Delegates from nearly 100 tribes began gathering here today for the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians Sept. 23-27.
Joseph R. Carry of Plummer, Idaho, president of the national Indian group, pointed out that the convention would coincide with the observance of American Indian Week.
Convention speakers will include Gov. J. Bracken Lee; Elder Spencer W. Kimball of the Latter-day Saints Church; Dr. Ernest Wilkinson, president of Brigham Young University; and Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, executive director of the NCAI.
Election and installation of officers and executive committee members is scheduled for Sept. 27.

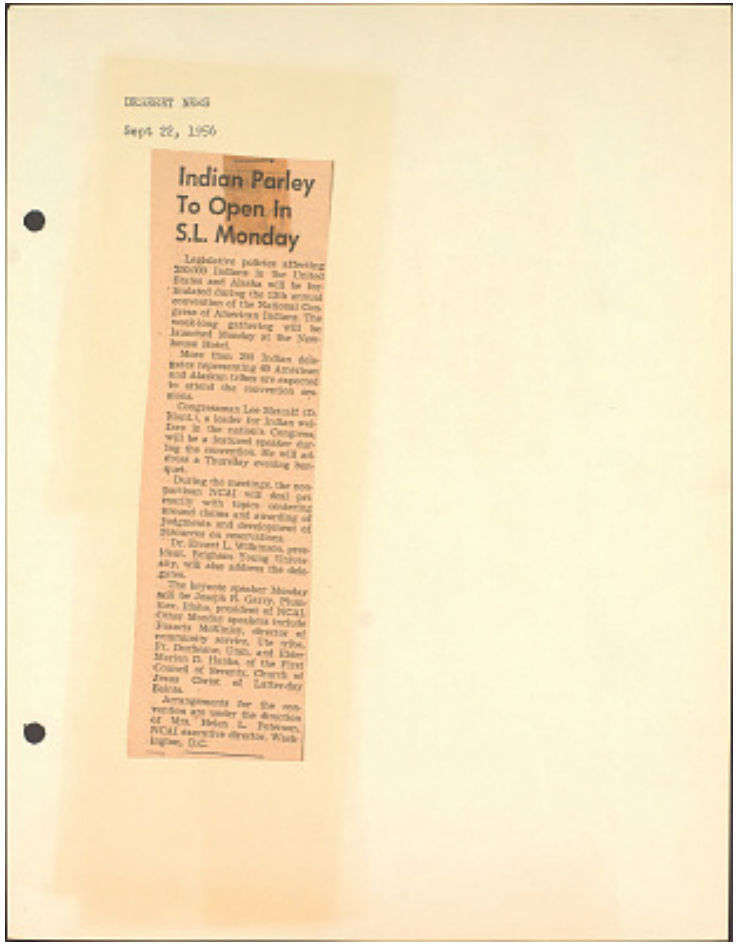
[[right margin]]
13th Convention - NCAI
[[/right margin]]



National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

DESERET NEWS
Sept 22, 1956

Indian Parley To Open In S.L. Monday
Legislative policies affecting 250,000 Indians in the United States and Alaska will be formulated during the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians. The week-long gathering will be launched Monday at the Newhouse Hotel.
More than 200 Indian delegates representing 60 American and Alaskan tribes are expected to attend the convention sessions.
Congressman Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), a leader for Indian welfare in the nation's Congress, will be a featured speaker during the convention. He will address a Thursday evening banquet.
During the meetings, the nonpartisan NCAI will deal primarily with topics centering around claims and awarding of judgments and development of resources on reservations.
Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, president, Brigham Young University, will also address the delegates.
The keynote speaker Monday will be Joseph R. Garry, Plummer, Idaho, president of NCAI. Other Monday speakers include Francis McKinley, director of community service, Ute tribe, Ft. Duchesne, Utah, and Elder Marion D. Hanks, of the First Council of Seventy, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
Arrangements for the convention are under the direction of Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, NCAI executive director, Washington, D.C.


DESERET NEWS
Sept 22, 1956
Indian Parley To Open In S.L. Monday

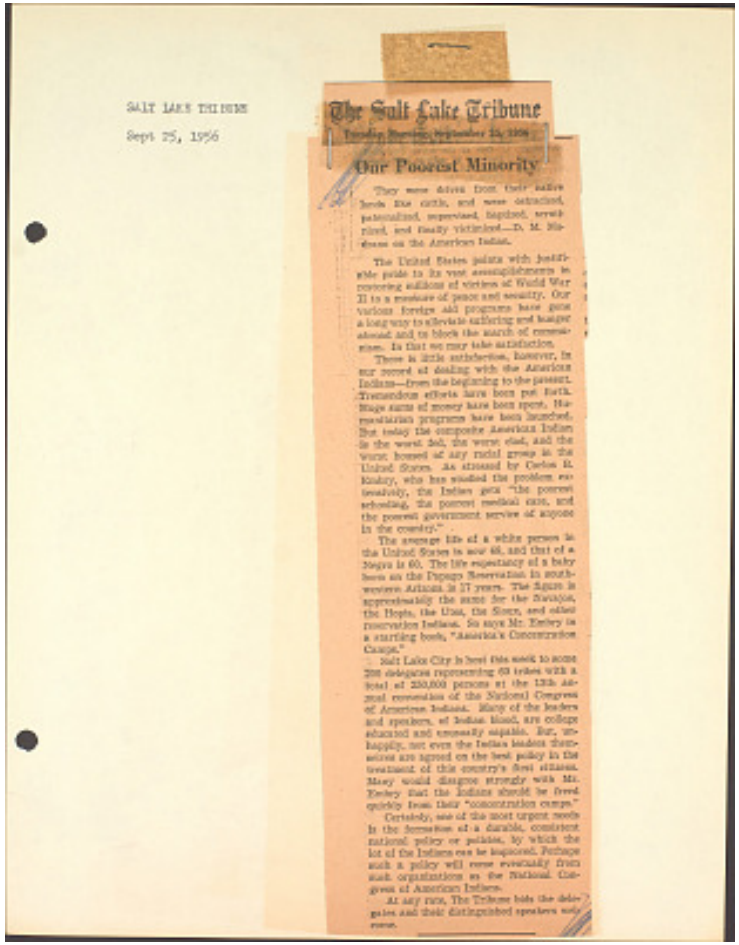
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept 25, 1956

The Salt Lake Tribune
Tuesday Morning, September 25, 1956

Our Poorest Minority
They were driven from their native lands like cattle, and were ostracized, paternalized, supervised, baptized, scrutinized, and finally victimized.-D. M. Madrano on the American Indian.

The United States points with justifiable pride to its vast accomplishments in restoring millions of victims of World War II to a measure of peace and security. Our various foreign aid programs have gone a long way to alleviate suffering and hunger abroad and to block the march of communism. In that we may take satisfaction.
There is little satisfaction, however, in our record of dealing with the American Indians—from the beginning to the present. Tremendous efforts have been put forth. Huge sums of money have been spent. Humanitarian programs have been launched. But today the composite American Indian is the worst fed, the worst clad, and the worst housed of any racial group in the United States. As stressed by Carlos B. Embry, who has studied the problem extensively, the Indian gets "the poorest schooling, the poorest medical care, and the poorest government service of anyone in the country."
The average life of a white person in the United States is now 68, and that of a Negro is 60. The life expectancy of a baby born on the Papago Reservation in southwestern Arizona is 17 years. The figure is approximately the same for the Navajos, the Hopis, the Utes, the Sioux, and other reservation Indians. So says Mr. Embry in a startling book, "America's Concentration Camps."
Salt Lake City is host this week to some 200 delegates representing 60 tribes with a total 250,000 persons at the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians. Many of the leaders and speakers, of Indian blood, are college educated and unusually capable. But, unhappily, not even the Indian leaders themselves are agreed on the best policy in the treatment of this country's first citizens. Many would disagree strongly with Mr. Embry that the Indians should be freed quickly from their "concentration camps."
Certainly, one of the most urgent needs is the formation of a durable, consistent national policy or policies, by which the lot of the Indians can be improved. Perhaps such a policy will come eventually from such organizations as the National Congress of American Indians.
At any rate, The Tribune bids the delegates and their distinguished speakers welcome.


SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept 25, 1956

The Salt Lake Tribune

Our Poorest Minority

They were driven from their native lands like cattle, and were ostracized, paternalized, supervised, baptized, scrutinized, and finally victimized.—D. M. Madrano on the American Indian.

The United States points with justifiable pride to its vast accomplishments in restoring millions of victims of World War II to a measure of peace and security. Our various foreign aid programs have gone a long way to alleviate suffering and hunger abroad and to block the march of communism. In that we may take satisfaction.

There is little satisfaction, however, in our record of dealing with the American Indians—from the beginning to the present. Tremendous efforts have been put forth. Huge sums of money have been spent. Humanitarian programs have been launched. But today the composite American Indian is the worst fed, the worst clad, and the worst housed of any racial group in the United States. As stressed by Carlos B. Embry, who has studied the problem extensively, the Indian gets "the poorest schooling, the poorest medical care, and the poorest government service of anyone in the country."

The average life of a white person in the United States is now 68, and that of a Negro is 60. The life expectancy of a baby born on the Papago Reservation in southwestern Arizona is 17 years. The figure is approximately the same for the Navajos, the Hopis, the Utes, the Sioux, and other reservation Indians. So says Mr. Embry in a startling book, "America's Concentration Camps."

Salt Lake City is host this week to some 200 delegates representing 60 tribes with a total of 250,000 persons at the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians. Many of the leaders and speakers, of Indian blood, are college educated and unusually capable. But, unhappily, not even the Indian leaders themselves are agreed on the best policy in the treatment of this country's first citizens. Many would disagree strongly with Mr. Embry that the Indians should be freed quickly from their "concentration camps."

Certainly, one of the most urgent needs is the formation of a durable, consistent national policy or policies, by which the lot of the Indians can be improved. Perhaps such a policy will come eventually from such organizations as the National Congress of American Indians.

At any rate, The Tribune bids the delegates and their distinguished speakers welcome.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

SALT LAKE CITY DESERET
NEWS & TELEGRAM
Circ.: e. 86,432

[[3 columns]]
| Front Page | Edit Page | Other Page 4B |

Date: SEP 27 1956

Legislator Tells Contrast In Indian Treatment

The contrast in attitudes and philosophies between the 83rd and 84th Congresses was pointed out Thursday in Salt Lake City by Congressman Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.).
"The 84th Congress showed great respect for Indians and followed suggestions of the tribal councils in legislating Indian laws," he said. "This is in contrast to the leaders of the 83rd Congress who were determined to get rid of jurisdiction over the Indians whether they wanted it or not."
The Montana solon arrived in Salt Lake City late Thursday morning where he will be the featured speaker at the concluding evening banquet of the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians. The five-day convention is being held at Newhouse Hotel.
Mr. Metcalf is a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and its subcommittee which deals with Indian affairs.

Favored Indians

"In the 84th Congress there wasn't any of the drive to terminate and going out and passing legislation opposed by the tribes," he said. "The actions of the 84th Congress were positive and affirmative."
He said that among the great legislation put into motion for the Indians was the appropriation which provides funds for adequate schooling for all school-age Navajo Indians.
A University of South Dakota professor of law and researcher in Indian tribal law indicated Wednesday that Indian law may be too "simple" to meet the complexities of modern day justice.
The professor, Oliver E. Laymon, was one of a panel of four legal experts who spoke during the afternoon session of the 13th annual convention.
Other legal authorities taking part in the panel discussion of "Law and Order" were W. B. Benge, chief counsel of the branch of law and order, U.S: Bureau of Indian Affairs; Hubert J. Massman, assistant attorney general of Montana, and Salt Lake attorney Bryant H. Croft. John W. Cragun was chairman of the panel.
"You were given a simple law and at the time it was handed out it was all that was needed by you," Prof. Laymon told the convention delegates. "But the question is, does your system need to be as simple as it is?"

Indian System

Prof. Laymon emphasized that he was participating in the panel as only "someone who is curious" about Indian system of law and order.
He is the author of a comprehensive study of the tribal law of the Ogala Sioux of the Black Hills. This study was prompted, Prof. Laymon said,

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

when he discovered that no one at South Dakota University knew if the Indians had the right to vote.
"I was impressed with the sincerity of the people in office (tribal council)," he said. "But I was also impressed with the fact the court officers were not trained.
Prof. Laymon recommended that Indians "hire a professional attorney to come in and sit as a circuit judge."

Still Has Faith
Mr. Benge, a native of the Oklahoma-Cherokee tribe, said he still had "a great deal of faith in the Indian courts."
But he recommended they be improved by tribal councils reviewing state codes and applying them to reservation law; making certain that personnel is legally trained; guaranteeing that all persons appearing before the tribal council are entitled to legal counsel; that a court of appeals should be established, and extradition powers be incorporated in the tribal law to prevent offenders from taking haven on reservations.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT:
News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

DESERET NEWS
Sept. 22, 1956

Sevier Beet Harvest Calls Navajo Workers

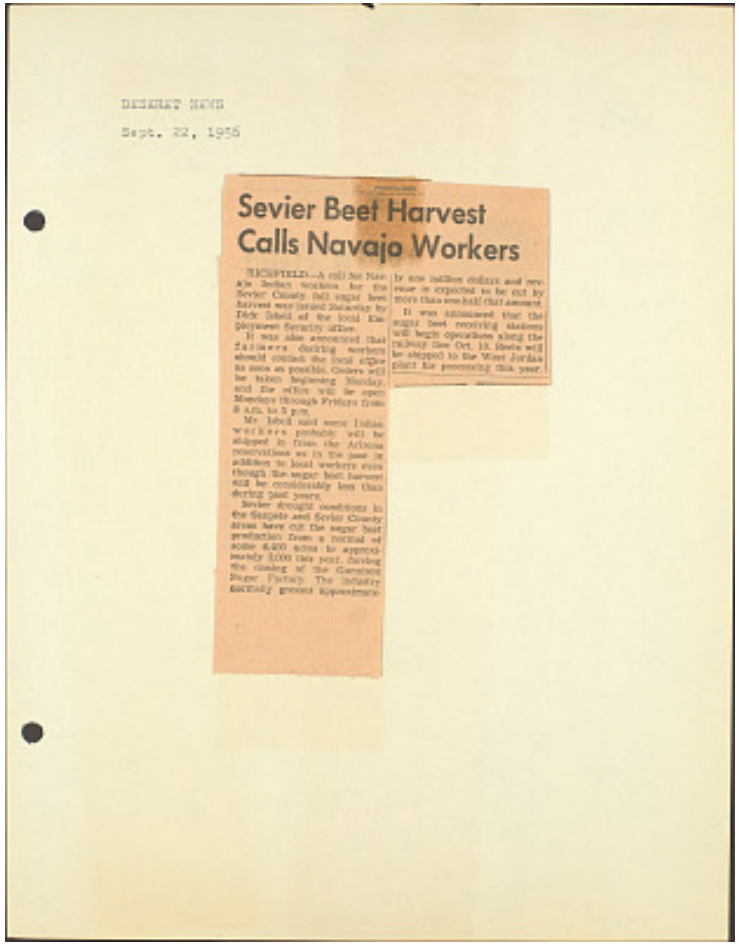
RICHFIELD-A call for Navajo Indian workers for the Sevier County fall sugar beet harvest was issued Saturday by Dick Isbell of the local Employment Security office.

It was also announced that farmers desiring workers should contact the local office as soon as possible. Orders will be taken beginning Monday, and the office will be open Mondays through Fridays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. Isbell said some Indian workers probably will be shipped in from the Arizona reservations as in the past in addition to local workers even though the sugar beet harvest will be considerably less than during past years.

Sevier drought conditions in the Sanpete and Sevier County areas have cut the sugar beet production from a normal of some 6,400 acres to approximately 3,000 this year, forcing the closing of the Gunnison Sugar Factory. The industry normally grosses approximately one million dollars and revenue is expected to be cut by more than one-half that amount.

It was announced that the sugar beet receiving stations will begin operations along the railway line Oct. 10. Beets will be shipped to the West Jordan plant for processing this year.


DESERET NEWS

Sept. 22, 1956

Sevier Beet Harvest Calls Navajo Workers

RICHFIELD—A call for Navajo Indian workers for the Sevier County fall sugar beet harvest was issued Saturday by Dick Isbell of the local Employment Security office.

It was also announced that farmers desiring workers should contact the local office as soon as possible. Orders will be taken beginning Monday, and the office will be open Mondays through Fridays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. Isbell said some Indian workers probably will be shipped in from the Arizona reservations as in the past in addition to local workers even though the sugar beet harvest will be considerably less than during past years.

Sevier drought conditions in the Sanpete and Sevier County areas have cut the sugar beet production from a normal of some 6,400 acres to approximately 3,000 this year, forcing the closing of the Gunnison Sugar Factory. The industry normally grosses approximately one million dollars and revenue is expected to be cut by more than one-half that amount.

It was announced that the sugar beet receiving stations will begin operations along the railway line Oct. 10. Beets will be shipped to the West Jordan plant for processing this year.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE

Sept. 22, 1956

Emmons Asks Indians' Help In Programs

BOISE IDAHO (UP)-Glenn Emmons, U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, Friday told leaders of six Pacific Northwest tribes that a government program for improving their way of life "will not work unless it has the fullest co-operation of the Indian people themselves."

The commissioner's comment came at the end of his two day meeting with the Spokane, Shoshone-Bannock, Nez Perce, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai and Colville tribes here. He said he was hopeful the "historic meeting" had done "good, not only for the Indian people, but also for the bureau."

Receives Peace Pipe

The sessions ended with presentation of a peace pipe to Emmons by La Salle Pocatello and Frank W. Parker of the Shoshone-Bannock tribes for Fort Hall. Parker said the pipe was the symbol of the "continued trust and confidence" of the Indians in their commissioner.

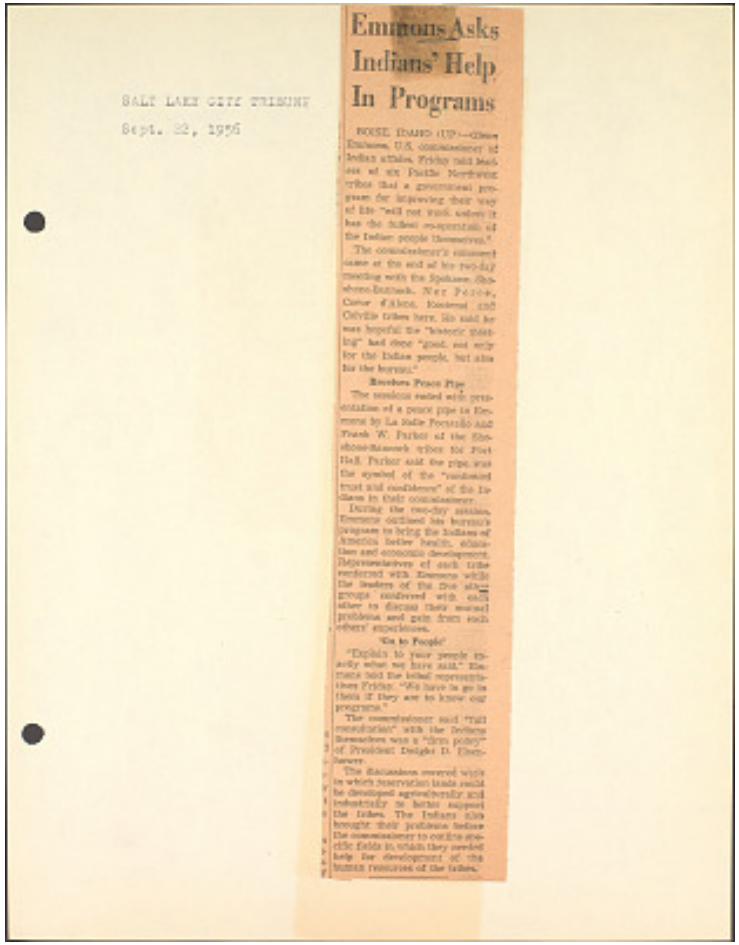
During the two-day session, Emmons outlined his bureau's program to bring the Indians of America better health, education and economic development. Representatives of each tribe conferred with Emmons while the leaders of the five other groups conferred with each other to discuss their mutual problems and gain from each others' experiences.

'Go to People'

"Explain to your people exactly what we have said," Emmons told the tribal representatives Friday. "We have to go to them if they are to know our programs."

The commissioner said "full consultation" with the Indians themselves was a "firm policy" of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The discussions covered ways in which reservation lands could be developed agriculturally and industrially to better support the tribes. The Indians also brought their problems before the commissioner to outline specific fields in which they needed help for development of the human resources of the tribes.


Emmons Asks Indians' Help In Programs

SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE
Sept. 22, 1956

BOISE IDAHO (UP)—Glenn Emmons, U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, Friday told leaders of six Pacific Northwest tribes that a government program for improving their way of life "will not work unless it has the fullest co-operation of the Indian people themselves."

The commissioner's comment came at the end of his two-day meeting with the Spokane, Shoshone-Bannock, Nez Perce, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai and Colville tribes here. He said he was hopeful the "historic meeting" had done "good, not only for the Indian people, but also for the bureau."

Receives Peace Pipe

The sessions ended with presentation of a peace pipe to Emmons by La Salle Pocatello and Frank W. Parker of the Shoshone-Bannock tribes for Fort Hall. Parker said the pipe was the symbol of the "continued trust and confidence" of the Indians in their commissioner.

During the two-day session, Emmons outlined his bureau's program to bring the Indians of America better health, education and economic development. Representatives of each tribe conferred with Emmons while the leaders of the five other groups conferred with each other to discuss their mutual problems and gain from each others' experiences.

'Go to People'

"Explain to your people exactly what we have said," Emmons told the tribal representatives Friday. "We have to go to them if they are to know our programs."

The commissioner said "full consultation" with the Indians themselves was a "firm policy" of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The discussions covered ways in which reservation lands could be developed agriculturally and industrially to better support the tribes. The Indians also brought their problems before the commissioner to outline specific fields in which they needed help for development of the human resources of the tribes.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE

Sept. 22, 1956

Special Indian Services To Mark S.L. Session

Special Protestant and Catholic services are being arranged for next week when Indians from throughout the United States will gather in Salt Lake City for the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians.

Delegates from some 100 Indian tribes are expected to attend the convention in Newhouse Hotel.

In connection with the weeklong convention, a special Catholic mass is scheduled Tuesday at 8 a.m. in Cathedral of the Madeleine, South Temple and B St. The Protestant service will be Thursday at 8 a.m. in Central Christian Church, 370-3rd East.

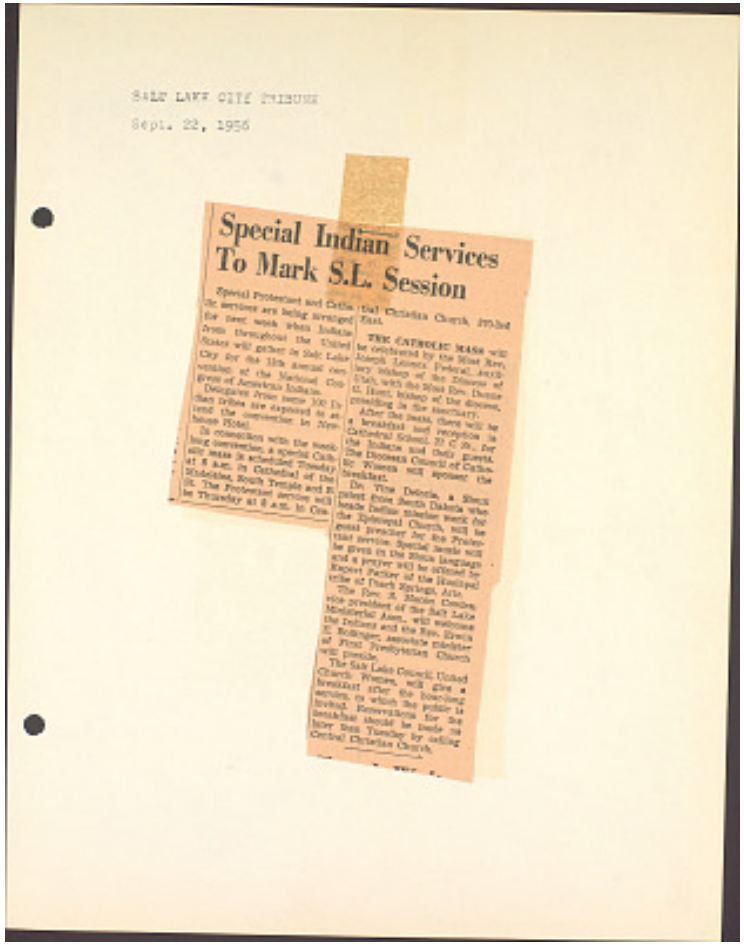
THE CATHOLIC MASS will be celebrated by the Most Rev. Joseph Lennox Federal, auxiliary bishop of the Diocese of Utah, with the Most Rev. Duane G. Hunt, bishop of the diocese, presiding in the sanctuary.

After the mass, there will be a breakfast and reception in Cathedral School, 27 C St., for the Indians and their guests. The Diocesan Council of Catholic Women will sponsor the breakfast.

Dr. Vine Deloria, a Sioux priest from South Dakota who heads Indian mission work for the Episcopal Church, will be guest preacher for the Protestant service. Special music will be given in the Sioux language and a prayer wll be offered by Rupert Parker of the Hualapai tribe of Peach Springs, Ariz.

The Rev. S. Macon Cowles, vice president of the Salt Lake Ministerial Assn., will welcome the Indians and the Rev. Erwin E. Bollinger, associate minister of the First Presbyterian Church will preside.

The Salt Lake Council, United Church Women, will give a breakfast after the hour-long service, to which the public is invited. Reservations for the breakfast should be made no later than Tuesday by calling Central Christian Church.


SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE
Sept. 22, 1956

Special Indian Services To Mark S.L. Session

Special Protestant and Catholic services are being arranged for next week when Indians from throughout the United States will gather in Salt Lake City for the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians.

Delegates from some 100 Indian tribes are expected to attend the convention in Newhouse Hotel.

In connection with the weeklong convention, a special Catholic mass is scheduled Tuesday at 8 a.m. in Cathedral of the Madeleine, South Temple and B St. The Protestant service will be Thursday at 8 a.m. in Central Christian Church, 370-3rd East.

THE CATHOLIC MASS will be celebrated by the Most Rev. Joseph Lennox Federal, auxiliary bishop of the Diocese of Utah, with the Most Rev. Duane G. Hunt, bishop of the diocese, presiding in the sanctuary.

After the mass, there will be a breakfast and reception in Cathedral School, 27 C St., for the Indians and their guests. The Diocesan Council of Catholic Women will sponsor the breakfast.

Dr. Vine Deloria, a Sioux priest from South Dakota who heads Indian mission work for the Episcopal Church, will be guest preacher for the Protestant service. Special music will be given in the Sioux language and a prayer will be offered by Rupert Parker of the Hualapai tribe of Peach Springs, Ariz.

The Rev. S. Macon Cowles, vice president of the Salt Lake Ministerial Assn., will welcome the Indians and the Rev. Erwin E. Bollinger, associate minister of First Presbyterian Church will preside.

The Salt Lake Council, United Church Women, will give a breakfast after the hour-long service, to which the public is invited. Reservations for the breakfast should be made no later than Tuesday by calling Central Christian Church.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE
Sept. 22, 1956

Court Speeds Up Test Case Over Indian Vote Eligibility

A test case to determine whether or not Indians residing on reservations have a right to vote was filed in Utah Supreme Court Friday.

The high court set a special hearing on the case for Oct. 8 so that a decision can be reached before the general election Nov. 6.

The case was brought by President Allen, a resident of the Uintah Indian Reservation, "suing for himself and other American Indians similarly situated.

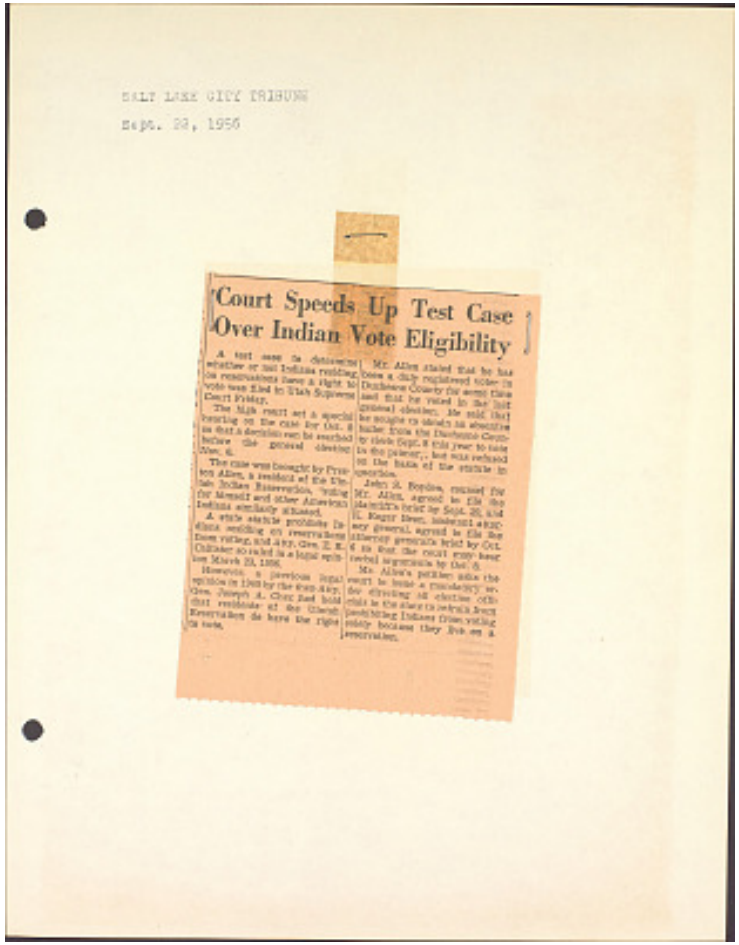
A state statute prohibits Indians residing on reservations from voting, and Atty. Gen. E.R. Callister so ruled in a legal opinion March 23, 1956.

However, a previous legal opinion in 1940 by the then Atty. Gen. Joseph A. Chez had held that residents of the Uintah Reservation do have the right to vote.

Mr. Allen stated that he has been a duly registered voter in Duchesne County for some time and that he voted in the last general election. He said that he sought to obtain an absentee ballot from the Duchesne County clerk Sept. 8 this year to vote in the primary, but was refused on the basis of the statute in question.

John S. Boyden, counsel for Mr. Allen, agreed to file the plaintiff's brief by Sept. 29, and K. Roger Bean, assistant attorney general, agreed to file the attorney general's brief by Oct. 6 so that the court may hear verbal arguments by Oc. 8.

Mr. Allen's petition asks the court to issue a mandatory order directing all election officials in the state to refrain from prohibiting Indians from voting solely because they live on a reservation.


SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE
Sept. 22, 1956

Court Speeds Up Test Case Over Indian Vote Eligibility

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 23, 1956

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 23, 1956

Tribe Leaders Check in for Indian Parley

Today They'll Go to Congress

Leona Hayes registers NCAI president, Joseph R. Garry, as his wife and daughter Ursula wait turn. Ursula at 2 is youngest and only lifetime member of organization.

[[image]]
Today They'll Go to Congress
Leona Hayes registers NCAI president, Joseph R. Garry, as his wife and daughter Ursula wait turn. Ursula at 2 is youngest and only lifetime member of organization.

Tribe Leaders Check in for Indian Parley

The descendants of Indian tribes which once ruled America assembled Sunday in Salt Lake City.

On Monday, they'll convene the 13th annual National Congress of American Indians.

Delegates checking in Sunday at Newhouse Hotel represented a cross-section of modern society's tribal leaders. Most have achieved success in the worlds of business, ranching, the arts. Three of the delegates are men of the cloth.

Held Top Posts

D'Arcy McNickle, a Flathead Indian from Denver, studied at Oxford University in England and for many years held top posts in the federal government's Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mrs. Arthur Manning, Owyhee, Nev., has just completed work for a master's degree in social work in the University of Chicago. Of Piute and Shoshone descent, she is a direct descendant of Chief Winnemucca, for whom the Nevada town was named. Her husband is a successful rancher.

Francis McKinley, Duchesne, holds a master's in business administration and is now director of the community services for the Ute tribe.

Manages Affairs

Clarence Wesley, for seven years chairman of his San Carlos Apache tribe, now manages the tribal enterprises, including a million-dollar cattle empire, tribal stores, timber interests and a fast-growing tourist business.

Where their ancestors formed federations to make war on the encroachment of the white man their descendants have banded the tribes together in the NCAI to fight for their rights by lobbying in the halls of Congress.

Many of them have angelized their names, but have succeded in preserving their cultural heritage.

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

"We are citizens, as well as tribal members," explains Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, and Ogalala Sioux from South Dakota, who is executive director of the congress.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT:
News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 23, 1956

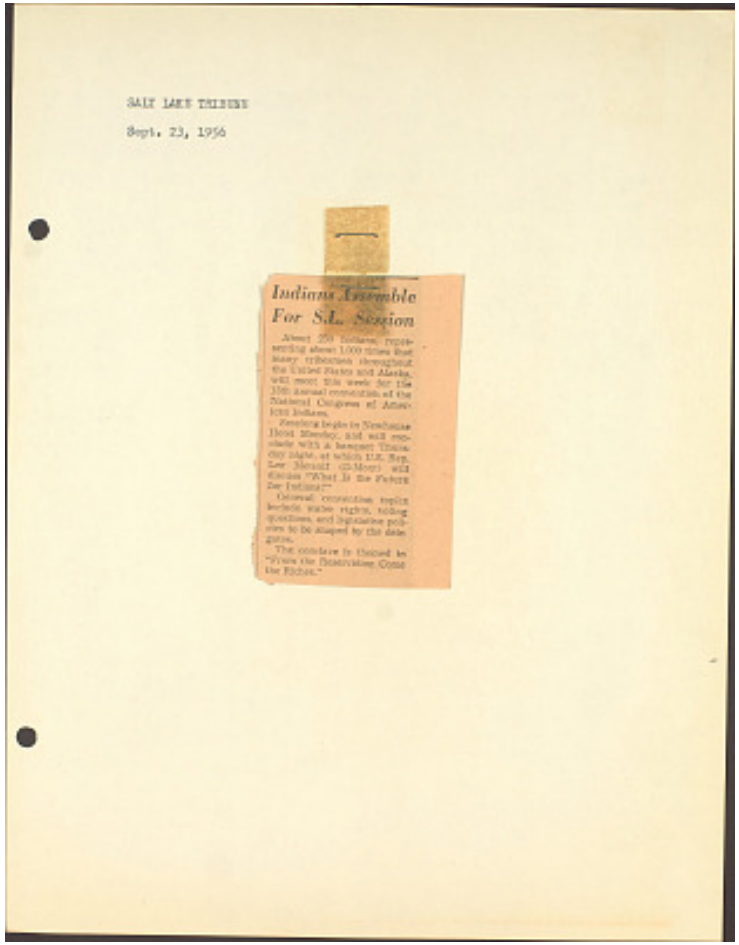
Indians Assemble for S.L. Session

About 250 Indians, representing about 1,00 times that many tribesmen throughout the United States and Alaska, will meet this week for the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians.

Sessions begin in Newhouse Hotel Monday, and will conclude with a banquet Thursday night, at which U.S. Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont) will discuss "What Is the Future for Indians?"

General convention topics include water rights, voting questions, and legislative policies to be shaped by the delegates.

The conclave is themed to "From the Reservation Come the Riches."


SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Sept. 23, 1956

Indians Assemble For S.L. Session

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

DESSERT NEWS
Sept. 24, 1956

Court Agrees To Hear Vote Case On Indians

The Utah Supreme Court has agreed to hear a test case to determine whether or not an Indian residing on a reservation has a right to vote.

The action was filed on behalf of Preston Allen, vice president of the Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah, composed of former members of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah.

This group lost membership in the tribe, except for certain property rights, under a federal law providing for termination of the interest of mixed-blood Indians.

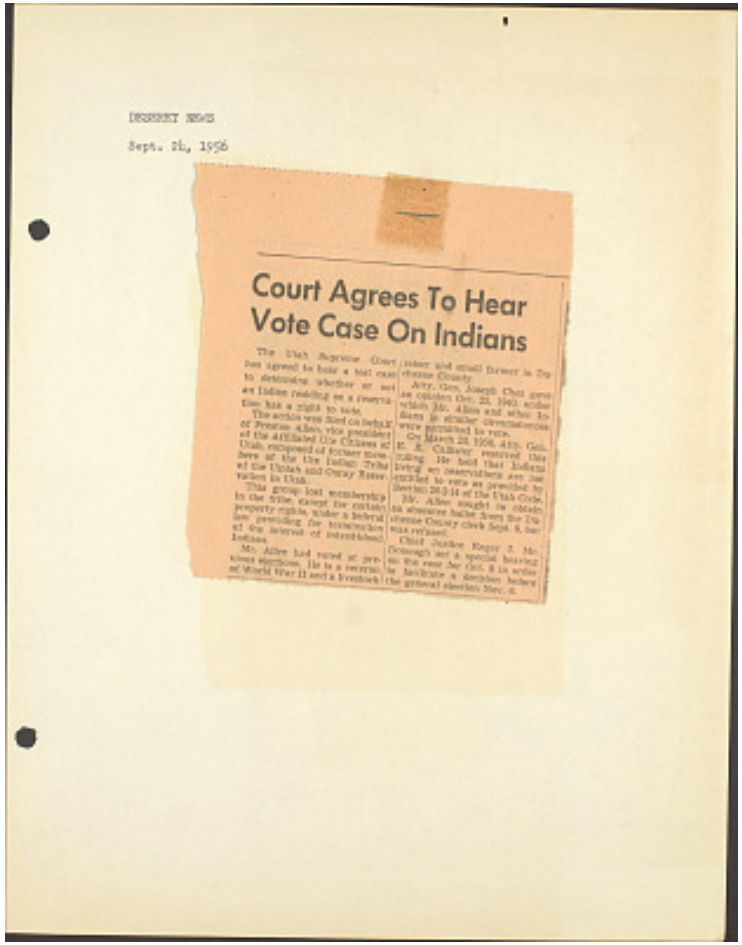
Mr. Allen had voted at previous elections. He is a veteran of World War II and a livestock raiser and small farmer in Duchesne County.

Atty. Gen. Joseph Chez gave an opinion Oct. 25, 1940, under which Mr. Allen and other Indians in similar circumstances were permitted to vote.

On March 23, 1956, Atty. Gen. E. R. Callister reserved this ruling. He held that Indians living on reservations are not entitled to vote as provided by Section 20-2-14 of the Utah Code.

Mr. Allen sought to obtain an absentee ballot from the Duchesne County clerk Sept. 8, but was refused.

Chief Justic Roger I. McDonough set a special hearing on the case for Oct. 8 in order to facilitate a decision before the general election Nov. 6.


DESSERT NEWS
Sept. 24, 1956

Court Agrees To Hear Vote Case On Indians

The Utah Supreme Court has agreed to hear a test case to determine whether or not an Indian residing on a reservation has a right to vote.

The action was filed on behalf of Preston Allen, vice president of the Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah, composed of former mem- bers of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reser- vation in Utah.

This group lost membership in the tribe, except for certain property rights, under a federal law providing for termination of the interest of mixed-blood Indians.

Mr. Allen had voted at pre- vious elections. He is a veteran of World War II and a livestock raiser and small farmer in Du- chesne County.

Atty. Gen. Joseph Chez gave an opinion Oct. 25, 1940, under which Mr. Allen and other In- dians in similar circumstances were permitted to vote.

On March 23, 1956, Atty. Gen. E. R. Callister reserved this ruling. He held that Indians living on reservations are not entitled to vote as provided by Section 20-2-14 of the Utah Code.

Mr. Allen sought to obtain an absentee ballot from the Du- chesne County clerk Sept. 8, but was refused.

Chief Justice Roger I. Mc- Donough set a special hearing on the case for Oct. 8 in order to facilitate a decision before the general election Nov. 6.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

DESERET NEWS
Sept. 24, 1956

DESERT NEWS AND TELEGRAM, Salt L
[[image]]
SALT LAKE HOST TO POWWOW - The Indians that paraded about the Newhouse Hotel Monday in tribal regalia were real. Jason Cuch, left, an Jasper Cuch Jr., front row, and Robert Burnette, Joseph R. Garry, Thomas Appah and Peter Renhokn, from left, back row, are participants in the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians.

Justice For The American Indian
The National Congress of American Indians, meeting in Salt Lake this week, is a crusading organization dedicated to the goal of protecting the sadly abused rights of the American Indian. That the Congress is primarily concentrating on preservation of the Indians'"land base" the treaty- designated Indian reservations across the country- does not, one hopes, mean it is blind to the other important aspects of the Indian problem.

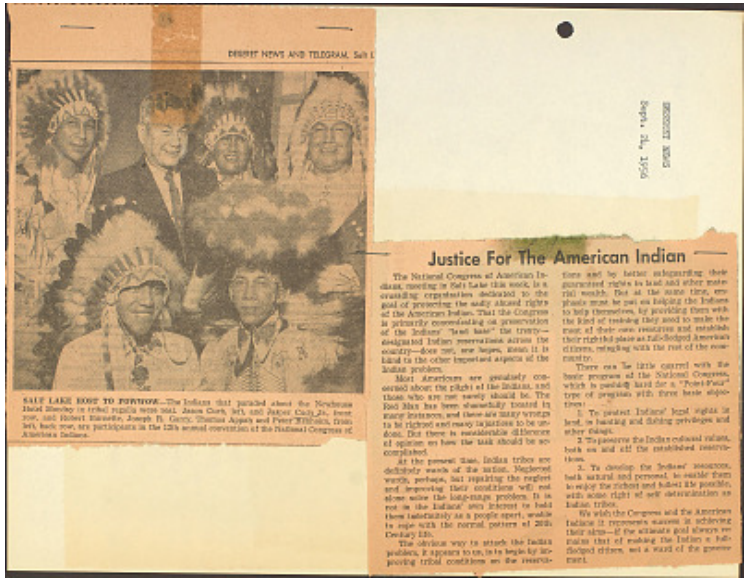
Most Americans are genuinely concerned about the plight of the Indians, and those who are not surely should be. The Red Man has been shamefully treated in many instances, and there are many wrongs to be righted and many injustices to be undone. But there is considerable difference of opinion on how the task should be accomplished.

At the present time, Indian tribes are definitely wards of the nation. Neglected wars, perhaps, but repairing the neglect and improving their conditions will not alone solve the long-range problem. It is not in the Indians' own interest to hold them indefinitely as a people apart, unable to cope with the normal pattern of 20th Century life.

The obvious way to attack the Indian problem, it appears to us, is to begin by improving the tribal conditions on the reservations and by better safeguarding their guaranteed rights in land and other material wealth. But at the same time, emphasis must be put on helping the Indians to help themselves, by providing them with the kind of training they need to make the most of their own resources and establish their rightful place as full-fledged American citizens, mingling wit h the rest of the community.

There can be little quarrel with the basic program of the National Congress, which is pushing hard for a "Point-Four" type of program with three basic objectives:
1. To protect Indians' legal rights in land, in hunting and fishing privileges and other things.
2. To preserve the Indian cultural values, both on and off the established reservations.
3. To develop the Indians' resources, both natural and personal, to enable them to enjoy the richest and fullest life possible, with some right of self determination as Indian tribes.

We wish the Congress and the American Indians it represents success in achieving their aims- if the ultimate goal always remains that of making the Indian a full-fledged citizen, not a ward of the government.


DESERET NEWS AND TELEGRAM, Salt L

SALT LAKE HOST TO POWWOW—The Indians that paraded about the Newhouse Hotel Monday in tribal regalia were real. Jason Cuch, left, and Jasper Cuch, Jr., front row, and Robert Burnette, Joseph R. Garry, Thomas Appah and Peter Renhokn, from left, back row, are participants in the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians.

DESERET NEWS
Sept. 24, 1956

Justice For The American Indian

The National Congress of American Indians, meeting in Salt Lake this week, is a crusading organization dedicated to the goal of protecting the sadly abused rights of the American Indian. That the Congress is primarily concentrating on preservation of the Indians' "land base" the treaty—designated Indian reservations across the country—does not, one hopes, mean it is blind to the other important aspects of the Indian problem.

Most Americans are genuinely concerned about the plight of the Indians, and those who are not surely should be. The Red Man has been shamefully treated in many instances, and there are many wrongs to be righted and many injustices to be undone. But there is considerable difference of opinion on how the task should be accomplished.

At the present time, Indian tribes are definitely wards of the nation. Neglected wards, perhaps, but repairing the neglect and improving their conditions will not alone solve the long-range problem. It is not in the Indians' own interest to hold them indefinitely as a people apart, unable to cope with the normal pattern of 20th Century life.

The obvious way to attack the Indian problem, it appears to us, is to begin by improving tribal conditions on the reservations and by better safeguarding their guaranteed rights in land and other material wealth. But at the same time, emphasis must be put on helping the Indians to help themselves, by providing them with the kind of training they need to make the most of their own resources and establish their rightful place as full-fledged American citizens, mingling with the rest of the community.

There can be little quarrel with the basic program of the National Congress, which is pushing hard for a "Point-Four" type of program with three basic objectives:

1. To protect Indians' legal rights in land, in hunting and fishing privileges and other things.

2. To preserve the Indian cultural values, both on and off the established reservations.

3. To develop the Indians' resources, both natural and personal, to enable them to enjoy the richest and fullest life possible, with some right of self determination as Indian tribes.

We wish the Congress and the American Indians it represents success in achieving their aims—if the ultimate goal always remains that of making the Indian a full-fledged citizen, not a ward of the government.

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT:
News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

DESERT NEWS
Sept. 24, 1956

Indians Criticize U.S. Land Policy In S.L Pow Wow

Criticism of the government's handling of Indian affairs was voiced Monday as the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians got under way in Salt Lake City.

More than 200 delegates representing 60 tribes with a population of 250,000 are expected to attend the five-day convention at the Newhouse Hotel.

Denies Approval

Joseph R. Garry, president, NCAI, on the even of the convention Sunday, flatly denied that he, or other Indians of the Northwest, had "endorsed" the program of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Glenn L. Emmons.

"We told Comm. Emmons and his representatives that his program had no chance of success until he called a halt to the liquidation of the Indians' land holdings and helped us develop our resources," Mr. Garry said. "I think this feeling has general support from the Indians of the United States."

Mr. Garry, a Coeur d'Alene Indian leader from Plummer, Idaho, and representatives from six other Idaho and Washington tribes attended meetings with Bureau leaders in Boise, Idaho, Sept. 21-22.

Cites Land Loss

"We are alarmed because almost a million and a half acres of our most valuable lands have passed out of Indian ownership in the last three years. Most of the nation's Indians want to see the Bureau of Indian Affairs undertake programs which will result in the wise utilization of reservation resources." Mr. Garry declared.

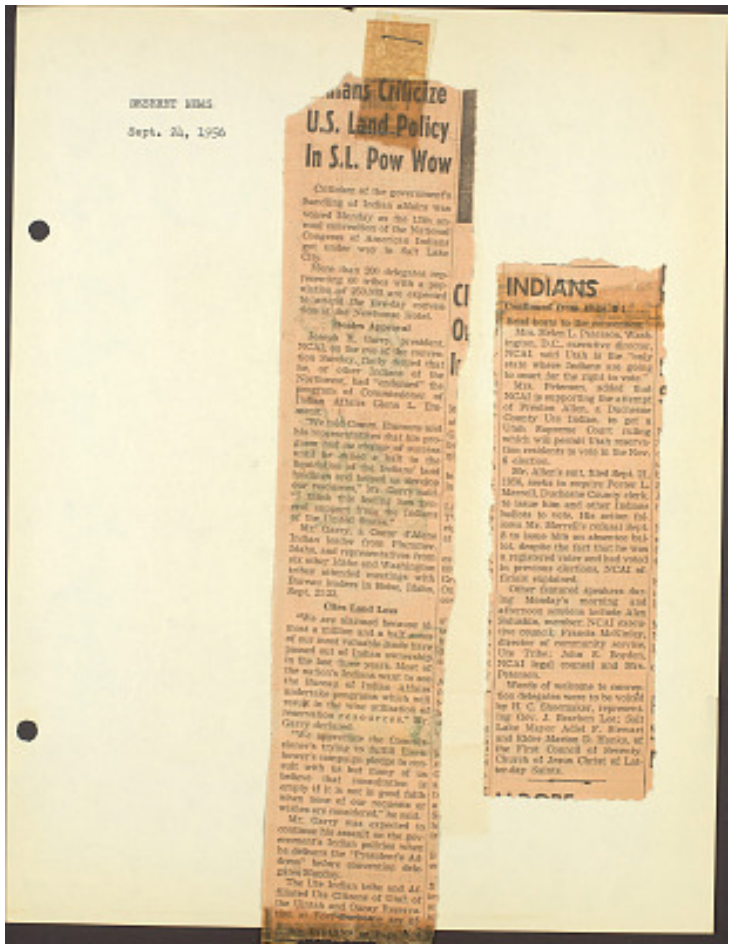
"We appreciate the Commissioner's trying to fulfill Eisenhower's campaign pledge to consult with us but many of us believe that consultation is empty if it is not in good faith when none of our requests or wishes are considered," he said.

Mr. Garry was expected to continue his assault on the government's Indian policies when he delivers the "President's Address" before convention delegates Monday.

The Ute Indian tribe and Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah of Uintah and Ouray Reservation at For Duchesne are of-

See INDIANS on Page B-10

INDIANS
Continued from Page B-1


DESERT NEWS
Sept. 24, 1956

...ians Criticize U.S. Land Policy In S.L. Pow Wow

INDIANS

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

ficial hosts to the conventions.

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, Washington, D.C., executive director, NCAI, said Utah is the "only state where Indians are going to court for the right to vote."

Mrs. Peterson, added that NCAI is supporting the attempt of Preston Allen, a Duchesne County Ute Indian, to get a Utah Supreme Court ruling which will permit Utah reservation residents to vote in the Nov. 6 election.

Mr. Allen's suit, filed Sept. 21, 1956, seeks to require Porter L. Merrell, Duchesne County clerk, to issue him and other Indians ballots to vote. His action follows Mr. Merrell's refusal Sept. 8 to issue him and absentee ballot, despite the fact that he was a registered voter and had voted in previous elections, NCAI officials explained.

Other featured speakers during Monday's morning and afternoon sessions include Alex Saluskin, member, NCAI executive council; Francis McKinley, director of community service, Ute Tribe; John S. Boyden, NCAI legal counsel and Mrs. Peterson.

Words of welcome to convention delegates were to be voiced by H. C. Shoemaker, representing Gov. J. Bracken Lee; Salt Lake Mayor Adiel F. Stewart and Elder Marion D. Hanks, of the First Council of Seventy, Church of Jesus Christ of Later-day Saints.

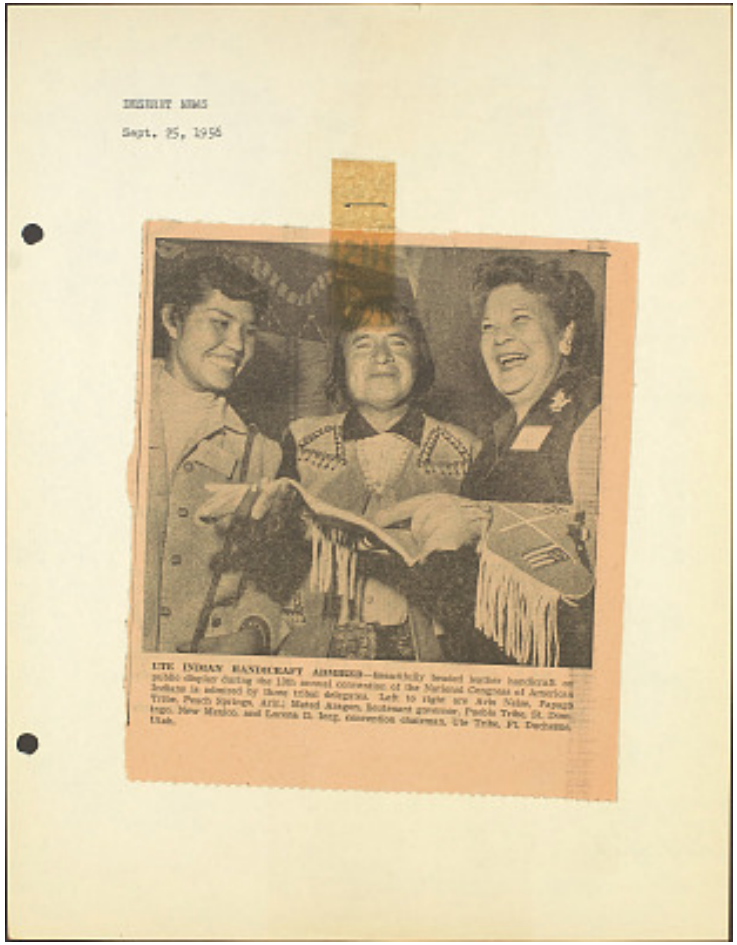
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT:
News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

DESERET NEWS
Sept. 25, 1956

[image]

[bold]UTE INDIAN HANDICRAFT ADMIRED[bold]- Beautifully beaded leather handicraft on public display during the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indian is admired by three tribal delegates. Left to right are Avis Nelse, Papago Tribe, Peach Springs, Ariz.; Mated Aragon, lieutenant governor, Pueblo Tribe, St. Domingo, New Mexico, and Lorena D. lorg, convention chairman, Ute Tribe, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.


DESERET NEWS

Sept. 25, 1956

UTE INDIAN HANDICRAFT ADMIRED—Beautifully beaded leather handicraft on public display during the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians is admired by three tribal delegates. Left to right are Avis Nelse, Papago Tribe, Peach Springs, Ariz.; Mated Aragon, lieutenant governor, Pueblo Tribe, St. Domingo, New Mexico, and Lorena D. lorg, convention chairman, Ute Tribe, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

DESERET NEWS

Sept. 25, 1956

Leader Urges Program

Delegates Told Indians May Hold Vote Key

Tribal representatives of 250,000 American Indians were told Monday night that Indians may hold the key to state, congressional or even national races in the forthcoming general election.

Voicing this prediction was Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, executive director, National Congress of American Indians.

Mrs. Peterson addressed the delegates during a special evening session of the 13th annual convention of the NCAI at the Newhouse Hotel. The five-day meet has attracted representatives of 60 Indian tribes in the United States and Alaska.

"Indians hold the balance of voting power in many areas of the country," Mrs. Peterson said.

She said these areas are Montana, South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma and possibly California, Washington and Oregon.

Urges 3-Point Plan

The national Indian leader urged members of the nonpartisan NCAI to work towards development of a 3-point program in the 1956 election.

She advised them to continue work on the Indian planks for both parties, to issue questionnaires and obtain firm commitments from candidates seeking election on their views on Indian issues. She urged the people of her race to register and vote. Mrs. Peterson is an Oglala Sioux from South Dakota.

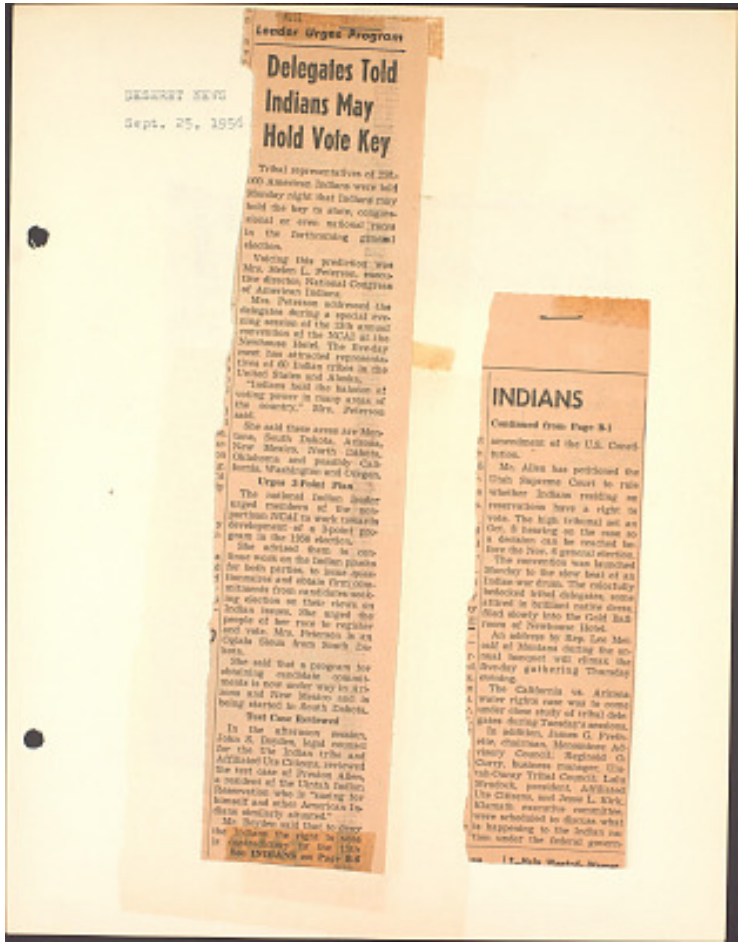
She said that a program for obtaining candidate commitments is now under way in Arizona and New Mexico and is being started in South Dakota.

Test Case Reviewed

In the afternoon session, John S. Boyden, legal counsel for the Ute Indian tribe and Affiliated Ute Citizens, reviewed the test case of Preston Allen, a resident of the Uintah Indian Reservation who is "sueing for himself and other American Indians similarly situated."

Mr. Boyden said that to deny the Indians the right to vote is contradictory to the 15th

See INDIANS on Page B.6


Leader Urges Program

DESERET NEWS
Sept. 25, 1956

Delegates Told Indians May Hold Vote Key

INDIANS

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

INDIANS

Continued from Page B.1

amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Allen has petitioned the Utah Supreme Court to rule whether Indians residing on reservations have a right to vote. The high tribunal set an Oct. 8 hearing on the case so a decision can be reached before the Nov. 6 general election.

The convention was launched Monday to the slow beat of an Indian war drum. The colorfully bedecked tribal delegates, some attired in brilliant native dress, filed slowly into the Gold Ballroom of Newhouse Hotel.

An address by Rep. Lee Metcalf of Montana during the annual banquet will climax the five-day gathering Thursday evening.

The California vs. Arizona water rights case was to come under close study of tribal delegates during Tuesday's sessions.

In addition, James G. Frethette, chairman, Menominee Advisory Council; Reginald O. Curry, business manager, Uintah-Ouray Tribal Council; Lulu Mrudock, president, Affiliated Ute Citizens, and Jesse L. Kirk, Klamath executive committee were scheduled to discuss what is happening to the Indian nation under the federal govern-

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT:
News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

DESERET NEWS

Sept. 25, 1956

Ted Cannon's SCENE TODAY

PROBABLY THE GREATEST concentration of American Indians in the valley since pre-Pioneer days is currently assembled here. It's the thirteenth annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians, meeting this week at the Newhouse, and attended by tribesmen-and women-from all over the country.

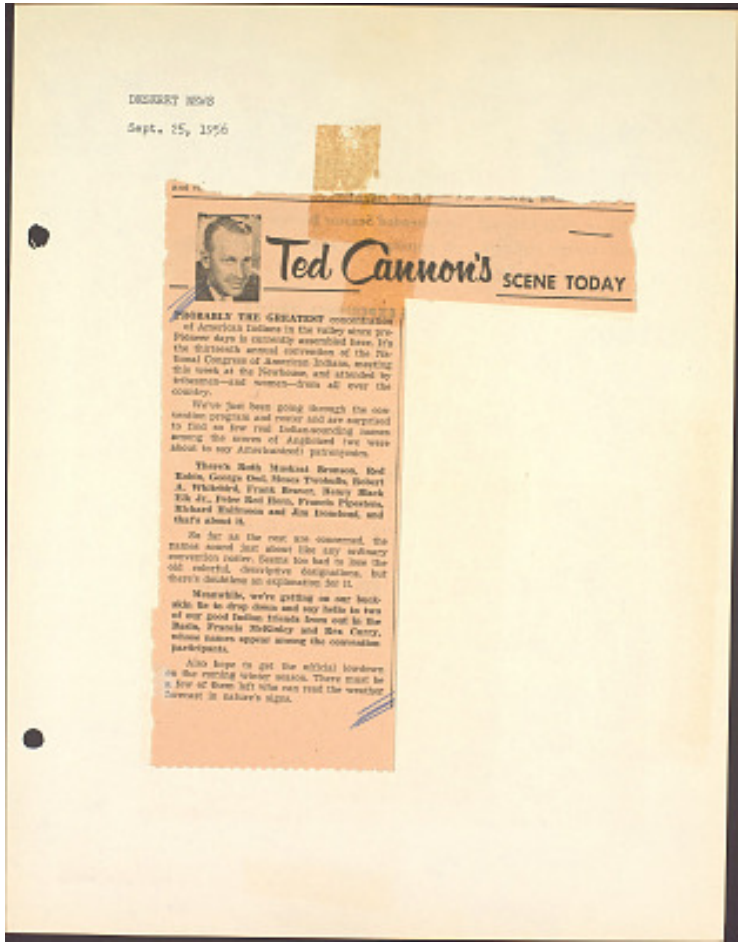
We've just been going through the convention program and roster and are surprised to find so few real Indian-sounding names among the scores of Anglicized (we were about to say Americanized) patronymics.

There's Ruth Muskrat Bronson, Red Robin, George Owl, Moses Twobulls, Robert A. Whitebird, Frank Beaver, Henry Black Elk Jr., Peter Red Horn, Francis Pipestem, Richard Halfmoon and Jim Ironcloud, and that's about it.

So far as the rest are concerned, the names sound like any ordinary convention roster. Seems too bad to lose the old colorful, descriptive designations, but there's doubtless an explanation for it.

Meanwhile we're getting on our buckskin tie to drop down and say hello to two of our good Indian friends from out in the Basin, Francis McKinley and Rex Curry, whose names appear among the convention participants.

Also hope to get the official lowdown on the coming winter season. There must be a few of them left who can read the weather forecast in nature's signs.


DESERET NEWS

Sept. 25, 1956

Ted Cannon's SCENE TODAY

PROBABLY THE GREATEST concentration of American Indians in the valley since pre-Pioneer days is currently assembled here. It's the thirteenth annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians, meeting this week at the Newhouse, and attended by tribesmen-and women-from all over the country.

We've just been going through the convention program and roster and are surprised to find so few real Indian-sounding names among the scores of Anglicized (we were about to say Americanized) patronymics.

There's Ruth Muskrat Bronson, Red Robin, George Owl, Moses Twobulls, Robert A. Whitebird, Frank Beaver, Henry Black Elk Jr., Peter Red Horn, Francis Pipestem, Richard Halfmoon and Jim Ironcloud, and that's about it.

So far as the rest are concerned, the names sound like any ordinary convention roster. Seems too bad to lose the old colorful, descriptive designations, but there's doubtless an explanation for it.

Meanwhile, we're getting on our buckskin tie to drop down and say hello to two of our good Indian friends from out in the Basin, Francis McKinley and Rex Curry, whose names appear among the convention participants.

Also hope to get the official lowdown on the coming winter season. There must be a few of them left who can read the weather forecast in nature's signs.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 25, 1956

Tribes Leader Rakes U.S. on Indian Status

The president of the National Congress of American Indians Monday lashed out hard at the low standard of living shared by American Indians. He urged representatives of 60 tribes to "band together to convince the government that health, economic and welfare programs are subordinate to land problems."
Joseph R. Garry, a Coeur d'Alene Indian leader from Plummer, Idaho declared that "It is plain that American Indians are the poorest educated, have the poorest living standard and have the highest mortality rate of any group in the United States."

Getting the Least
The group that deserves the most is getting the least, he charged.
Mr. Garry addressed opening-day sessions of the 13th annual convention of the Congress of American Indians in Newhouse Hotel.
Earlier, Mr. Garry had rapped the policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, charging that the bureau had "rigged" meetings with tribal official in Idaho and in four other western states.

'Turned Expressions
According to Mr. Garry, the program of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Glenn L. Emmons definitely has not been endorsed by Indians of the Northwest, and that BIA publicists have "turned expressions of courtesy into tribal endorsements of his administration."
The NCAI president hit especially hard at programs designed to part the Indians from their land. Anyone who talks of bettering the Indians' posi-
See Page 26, Col. 1

Indian Leader Rakes Low Standards

Continued from Page 17
tion, while urging the Indians to dispose of their land, is "double-talking."
"Your land is your share in the United States of America," Mr. Garry told the delegates. He urged vigilant efforts to retain this land, "not just for sentimental reasons, but for the welfare of the people."
He branded as "catastrophic" the inroads being made into Indian land ownership.
In afternoon sessions, John S. Boyden, legal counsel for the Ute Indian tribe and Affiliated Ute Citizens explained the test case of Preston Allen, a resident of the Uintah Indian Reservation, "suing for himself and other American Indians similarly situated."
Mr. Allen has asked the Utah Supreme Court to determine whether Indians residing on reservations have a right to vote.

Mr. Boyden maintained that denial of the Indians' right to vote is contradictory to the 15th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The high court set a special hearing on the case for Oct. 8, so that a decision can be reached before the general election Nov. 6.
Monday night, convention delegates heard Mrs. Helen L. Peterson, executive director of NCAI, stress the importance of the Indian vote, especially in certain southwest states, where they "hold the balance of power."

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 25, 1956

Tribes Leader Rakes U.S. on Indian Status

Indian Leader Rakes Low Standards

Burglaries Head S.L. Area Crime

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

Mrs. Peterson, an Ogallala Sioux from South Dakota, told the group that Indian votes would be especially significant in Arizona, New Mexico, Okla-homa and South Dakota, particularly in certain congressional races.
NCAI sessions will continue through Thursday.

Burglaries Head S.L. Area Crime
The following is a summary of crimes reported to police dur-ing the 24-hour period ended Monday at 5 p.m.

Burglary--Sophia Carlson, 226 Bailey Pl. (755 South), reported theft of sev-eral pieces of jewelry valued at more than $50. William's Sewing Machine Center, 1635 S. State, reported theft of a sewing machine.
Larceny--J. M. Wright, 558 Windsor St. (860 East), reported theft of cigar-ettes from his automobile. Jim Tyler, 249 1/2 S. State, reported theft of cloth-ing, a gun and camera from his room. Clifford Haycock, 1376 Lincoln St. (940 East), reported theft of laundry from a clothes line. Arthur Henderson, Shef-field, England, reported theft of property valued at more than $200 from his auto. Broadway Garage, 54 W. Broad-way, reported theft of $17 from a cash register.
Categorical totals reported to the de-partment to date include: Robbery, 35 cases; homicide, 3; assault, 39; vandalism, 227; burglary, 642; larceny, 1,392.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

DESERET NEWS

Sept. 26, 1956

Lake City, Wednesday, September 26,

Dr. Wilkinson Points To Needs Of Indians

Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson, president Brigham Young University, said Wednesday the present need for leadership among American Indians can be met with proper educational backgrounds.

"The time must come when it seems as natural for an Indian student to work for advanced degrees and prepare himself for various positions as for non-Indians to do so," he said in a prepared statement.

Pres. Wilkinson was the featured speaker Wednesday at the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians at the Newhouse Hotel.

The five-day conference, that has attracted delegates from approximately 60 tribes in the United States and Alaska, ends Thursday night.

Given Opportunity

The BYU leader declared that given proper opportunity the Indian student is "entirely capable of doing satisfactory work in institutions of higher education."

"Our responsibility," he said, "is to see that they are given the opportunity."

Pres. Wilkinson, who as counsel for the Ute Indians of Utah gained for them from the federal government judgments aggregating nearly $32,000,000, outlined the history of Indian education in America.

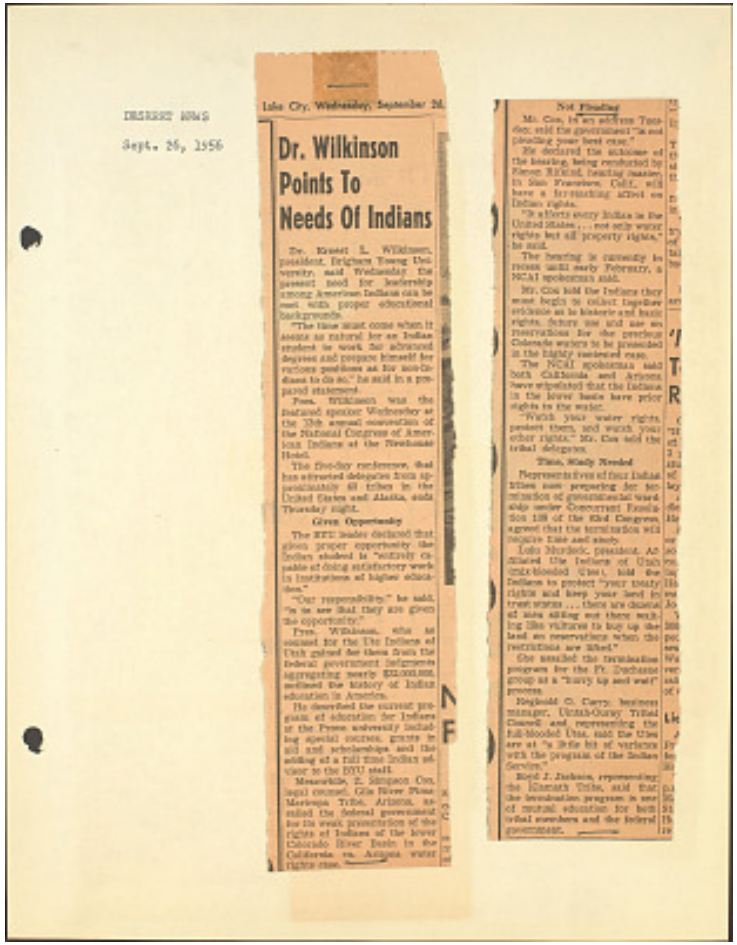
He described the current program of education for Indians at the Provo university including special courses, grants in aid and scholarships and the adding of a full time Indian advisor to the BYU staff.

Meanwhile, Z. Simpson Cox, legal counsel, Gila River Pima-Maricopa Tribe, Arizona, assailed the federal government for its weak presentation of the rights of Indians of the lower Colorado River Basin in the California vs. Arizona water rights case.

Not Pleading

Mr. Cox, in an address Tuesday, said the government "is not pleading your best case."

He declared the outcome of the hearing, being conducted by Simon Rifkind, hearing master, in San Fransisco, Calif., will have a far-reaching


DESERET NEWS
Sept. 26, 1956
Lake City, Wednesday, September 26,
Dr. Wilkinson Points To Needs Of Indians

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

affect on Indian rights.

"It affects every Indian in the United States...not only water rights but all property rights," he said.

The hearing is currently in recess until early February, a NCAI spokesman said.

Mr. Cox told the Indians they must begin to collect together evidence as to historic and basic rights, future use and use on reservations for the precious Colorado waters to be presented in the highly contested case.

The NCAI spokesman said both California and Arizona have stipulated that the Indians in the lower basin have prior rights to the water.

"Watch your water rights, protect them, and watch your other rights," Mr. Cox told the tribal delegates.

Time, Study Needed

Representatives of four Indian tribes now preparing for termination of governmental wardship under Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress, agreed that the termination will require time and study.

Lulu Murdock, president, Affiliated Ute Indians of Utah (mix-blooded Utes), told the Indians to protect "your treaty rights and keep your land in trust status...there are dozens of men sitting out there waiting like vultures to buy up the land on reservations when the restrictions are lifted."

She assailed the termination program for the Ft. Duchesne group as a "hurry up and wait" process.

Reginold O. Curry, business manager, Uintah-Ouray Tribal Council and representing the full-blooded Utes, said the Utes are at "a little bit of variance with the program of the Indian Service."

Boyd J. Jackson, representing the Klamath Tribe, said that the termination program is one of mutual education for both tribal members and the federal government.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT:
News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 26, 1955
16 THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, We
Two Women Speak Their Views
New, Old Meet in Modern Indian Woman
[[image]] two Indian woman sitting side by side facing the viewer, one light hair colored, dark hair colored[[/image]]
The new and the old come together in Indian life, Mrs. Agnes Savilla, left and Ataloa say. They are attending NCAI.

By Marian Adams
Tribune Staff Writer
A fusion of the old and the new...describes the life of the Indian woman of today. This is the view of two prominent women, Ataloa and Mrs. Agnes Savilla, who are at Salt Lake attending the 13th annual National Congress of American Indians.
Ataloa is a member of the Chickasaw tribe from Oklahoma. A graduate of the University of California instructing in the intercultural educational field. She is well-known as an interpreter of Indian legends, songs and culture. Mrs. Savilla, from the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona, is a member of the Mojave tribe and serves as treasurer of the Colorado River Indian Tribal Councils.
Side by Side
The modern appliances of everyday living--electric sewing machines, refrigerators and stoves--are as much a part of the life of an Indian woman today as are her cultural traditions, these two women said. "You can see the wonderful Indian weaving being done in modern surroundings."
"The Indian has the resourcefulness and intelligence to recognize the values of both the old and the new." Ataloa said.
Ataloa told of how the cradle board," used to carry youngsters on the back has been found to have a scientific use. "Some pediatricians have found that the Indian cradle board has a scientific value, by keeping the baby in a close place and aiding the nervous system to adjust after 9 months of close confinement. Even non-Indians are using the cradle board."

Corn-Favorite
The Indian woman has modernized her cooking, but still adhere to many favorite Indian dishes. "Perhaps corn is the most favorite food," Ataloa said. It is made every way, in porridge, bread Tamfulao (meat and corn) and even Obuski--where it is ground, browned and mixed with water to make a nutritious drink.
There is no waste in Indian cooking, they both commented. For example the husks of corn husks are not thrown away but are used to make beautiful things by weaving and braiding into belts and purses.
Education is what the in-

Wednesday, September 26, 1956

dians desire, Mrs. Savilla said. She is chairman of the Colorado River Tribal Council Welfare Health and Education Committee. "The youngsters will do all they can to get an education and there are just not enough scholarships to go around.
Both women emphasized that "the hope of the Indian's future is in uniting and speaking as one voice to the nation." They said that the Indian has a great deal to share with others. "The Indian has learned that the deepest and most valuable law of life is that of co-operation."
There is a new emphasis on Indian culture, Ataloa said.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 26, 1956

16 The Salt Lake Tribune, We

Two Women Speak Their Views

New, Old Meet in Modern Indian Woman

By Marian Adams
Tribune Staff Writer

The new and the old come together in Indian life, Mrs. Agnes Savilla, left, and Ataloa say. They are attending NCAI.

Wednesday, September 26, 1956

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

"There is the beginning of understanding. America must preserve all of its really great heritages. There must be respect for diversity within unity. The beauty of separate cultures must be kept by knowing something about them--that is what makes America great."

----ADVERTISEMENT----ADVERTISEMENT----

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT:
News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

DESERET NEWS
Sept. 26, 1956

Justice For The American Indian

The National Congress of American Indians, meeting in Salt Lake this week, is a crusading organization dedicated to the goal of protecting the sadly abused rights of the American Indian. That the Congress is primarily concentrating on preservation of the Indians' "land base" the treaty-designated Indian reservation across the country-does not, one hopes, mean it is blind to the other important aspects of the Indian problem.

Most Americans are genuinely concerned about the plight of the Indians, and those who are not surely should be. The Red Man has been shamefully treated in many instances , and there are many wrongs to be righted and many injustices to be un-done. But there is considerable difference of opinion on how the task should be accomplished.

At the present time, Indian tribes are definitely wards of the nation. Neglected wards, perhaps but repairing the neglect and improving their conditions will not alone solve the long-range problem. It is not in the Indians' own interest to hold them indefinitely as a person apart, unable to cope with the normal pattern of 20th Century life.

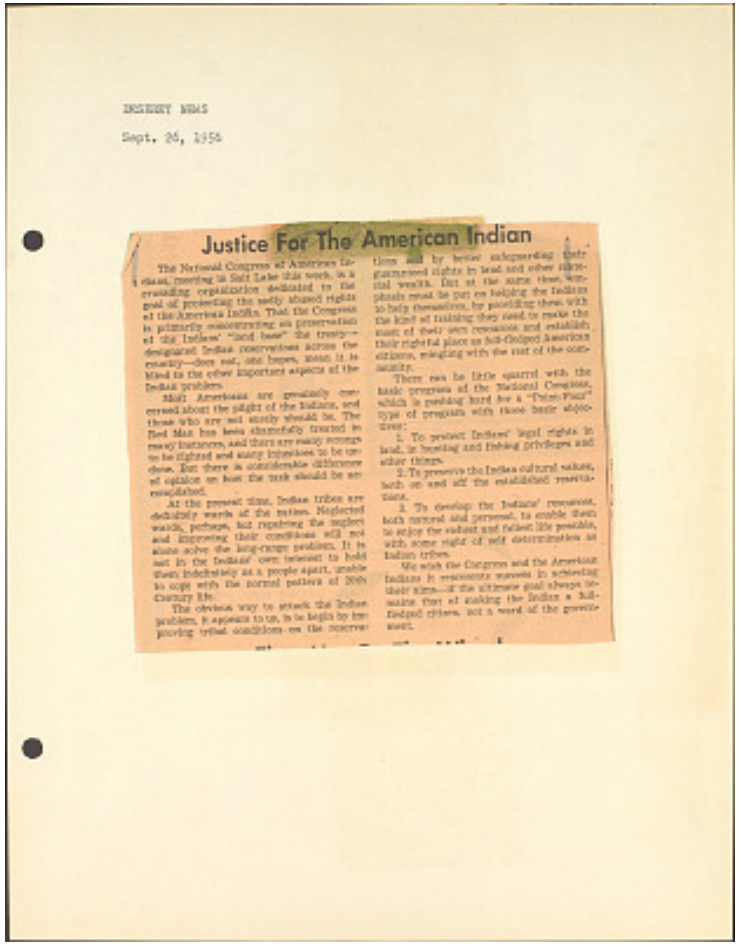
The obvious way to attack the Indian problem, it appears to us, is to begin by improving tribal conditions on the reservations and by better safeguarding their guaranteed rights in land and other material wealth. But at the same time, emphasis must be put on helping the Indians to help themselves, by providing them with the kind of training they need to make the most of their own resources and establish their rightful place as full-fleged American citizens, mingling with the rest of the community.

There can be little quarrel with the basic program of the National Congress, which is pushing hard for a "Point-Four" type of program with three basic objectives:

1. To protect Indians' legal rights in land, in hunting and fishing privileges and other things.
2. To preserve the Indian cultural values, both on an off the established reservations.
3.To develop the Indians' resources, both natural and personal, to enable them to enjoy the richest and fullest life possible, with some right of self determination as Indian tribes.

We wish the Congress and the Congress and the American Indians it represents success in achieving their aims-if the ultimate goal always remains that of making the Indian a full-fledged citizen, not a ward of the government.

[[?]]


DESERET NEWS

Sept. 26, 1956

Justice For The American Indian

The National Congress of American In-dians, meeting in Salt Lake this week, is a crusading organization dedicated to the goal of protecting the sadly abused rights of the American Indian. That the Congress is primarily concentrating on preservation of the Indians' "land base" the treaty-designated Indian reservations across the country—does not, one hopes, mean it is blind to the other important aspects of the Indian problem.

Most Americans are genuinely concerned about the plight of the Indians, and those who are not surely should be. The Red Man has been shamefully treated in many instances, and there are many wrongs to be righted and many injustices to be un-done. But there is considerable difference of opinion on how the task should be accomplished.

At the present time, Indian tribes are definitely wards of the nation. Neglected wards, perhaps, but repairing the neglect and improving their conditions will not alone solve the long-range problem. It is not in the Indians' own interest to hold them indefinitely as a people apart, unable to cope with the normal pattern of 20th Century life.

The obvious way to attack the Indian problem, it appears to us, is to begin by improving tribal conditions on the reserva-tions and by better safeguarding their guaranteed rights in land and other mate-rial wealth. But at the same time, em-phasis must be put on helping the Indians to help themselves, by providing them with the kind of training they need to make the most of their own resources and establish their rightful place as full-fledged American citizens, mingling with the rest of the com-munity.

There can be little quarrel with the basic program of the National Congress, which is pushing hard for a "Point-Four" type of program with three basic objec-tives:

1. To protect Indians' legal rights in land, in hunting and fishing privileges and other things.
2. To preserve the Indian cultural values, both on and off the established reserva-tions.
3. To develop the Indians' resources, both natural and personal, to enable them to enjoy the richest and fullest life possible, with some right of self determination as Indian tribes.

We wish the Congress and the American Indians it represents success in achieving their aims—if the ultimate goal always re-mains that of making the Indian a full-fledged citizen, not a ward of the govern-ment.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

DESERT NEWS
Sept. 27, 1956

Salt Lake City, Thursday, September 27, 19

Visitor Believes Indian Law 'Too Simple'

A University of South Dakota professor of law and researcher in Indian tribal law indicated Wednesday that Indian law may be too "simple" to meet the complexities of modern day justice.

The professor, Oliver E. Laymon, was one of a panel of four legal experts who spoke during the afternoon session of the 13th annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians. The five-day convention is being held at Newhouse Hotel.

Other legal authorities taking part in the panel discussion of "Law and Order" were W. B. Benge, chief counsel of the branch of law and order, U.S: Bureau of Indian Affairs; Hubert J. Massman, assistant attorney general of Montana, and Salt Lake City attorney, Bryant H. Croft. John W. Cragun was chairman of the panel.

"You were given a simple law and at the time it was handed out it was all that was needed by you," Prof. Laymon told the convention delegates. "But the question is, does your system need to be as simple as it is?"

Indian System

Prof. Laymon emphasized that he was participating in the panel as only "someone who is curious" about Indian system of law and order.

He is the author of a comprehensive study of the tribal law of the Ogala Sioux of the Black Hills. This study was prompted, Prof. Laymon said, when he discovered that no one at South Dakota University knew if the Indians had the right to vote.

"I was impressed with the sincerity of the people in office (tribal council)," he said. "But I was also impressed with the fact the court officers were not trained.

Prof. Laymon recommended that Indians "hire a professional attorney to come in and sit as a circuit judge."

Present Indian judges, he said, are qualified to do certain jobs about equal to our justices of the peace.

Still Has Faith

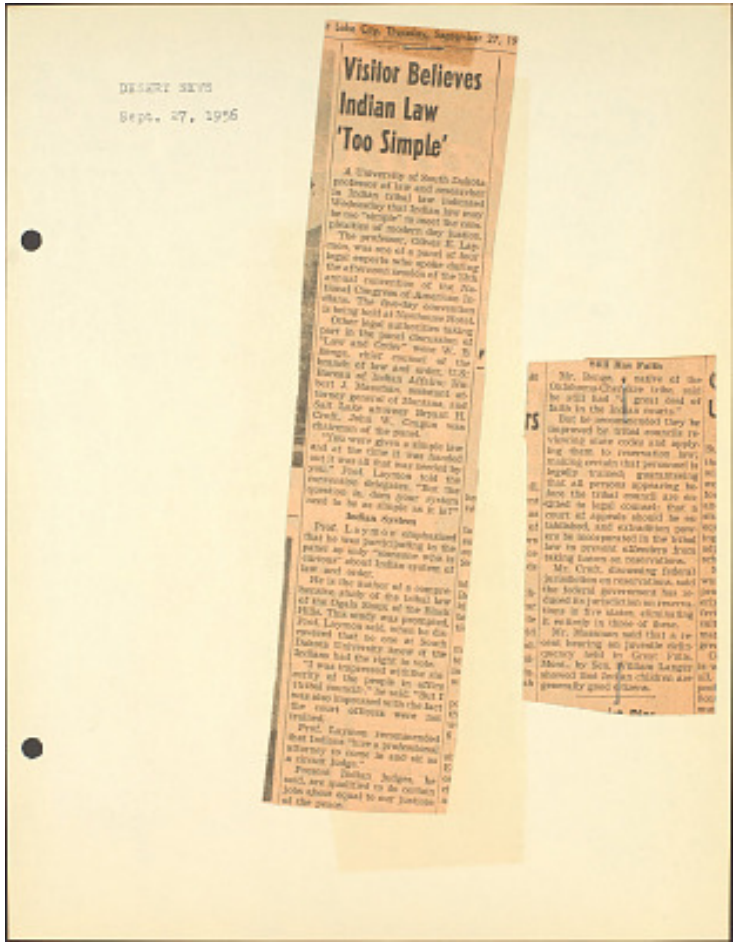
Mr. Benge, a native of the Oklahoma-Cherokee tribe, said he still had "a great deal of faith in the Indian courts."

But he recommended they be improved by tribal councils reviewing state codes and applying them to reservation law; making certain that personnel is legally trained; guaranteeing that all persons appearing before the tribal council are entitled to legal counsel; that a court of appeals should be established, and extradition powers be incorporated in the tribal law to prevent offenders from taking haven on reservations.

Mr. Croft, discussing federal jurisdiction on reservations, said the federal government has reduced its jurisdiction on reservations in five states, eliminating it entirely in three of these.

Mr. Massman said that a recent hearing on juvenile delinquency held in Great Falls, Mont., by Sen. William Langer showed that Indian children are generally good citizens.

[[?]]


Salt Lake City, Thursday, September 27, 19
DESERT NEWS
Sept. 27, 1956
Visitor Believes Indian Law 'Too Simple'

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

DESERET NEWS
Sept. 27, 1956

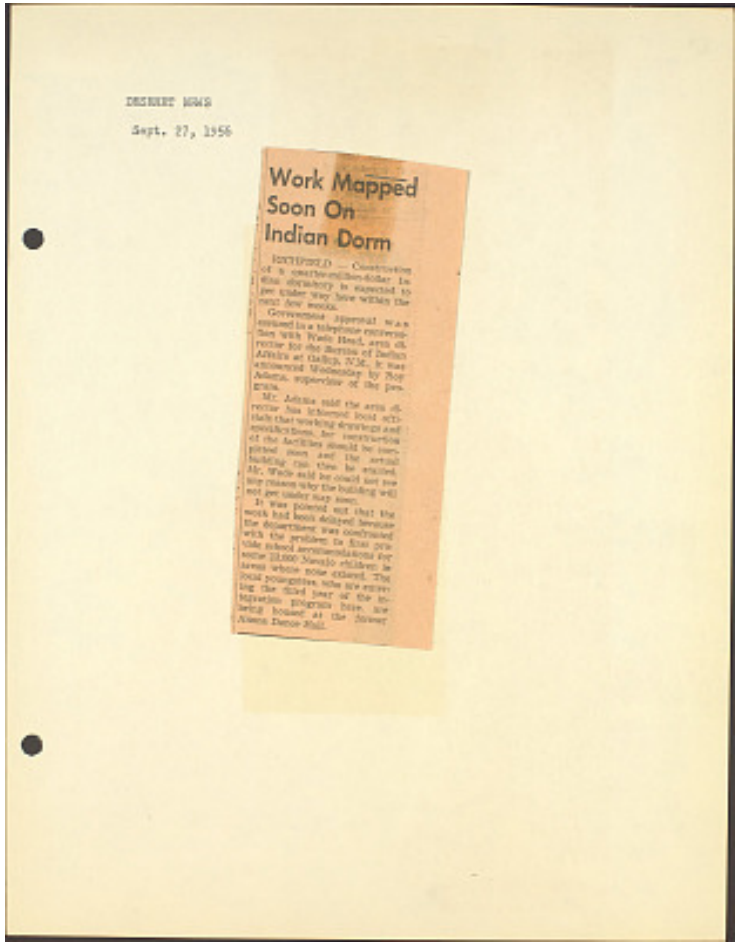
Work Mapped Soon On Indian Dorm

RICHFIELD - Construction of a quarter-million-dollar Indian dormitory is expected to get under way here within the next few weeks.

Government approval was assumed in a telephone conversation with Wade Head, area director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Gallup, N.M., it was announced Wednesday by Roy Adams, supervisor of the program.

Mr. Adams said the area director has informed local officials that working drawings and specifications for construction of the facilities should be completed soon and the actual building can then be started. Mr. Wade said he could not see any reason why the building will not get under way soon.

It was pointed out that the work had been delayed because the department was confronted with the problem to first provide school accommodations for some 13,000 Navajo children in areas where none existed. The local youngsters, who are entering the third year of the integration program here, are being housed at the former Anona Dance Hall.


DESERET NEWS

Sept. 27, 1956

Work Mapped Soon On Indian Dorm

RICHFIELD — Construction of a quarter-million-dollar Indian dormitory is expected to get under way here within the next few weeks.

Government approval was assumed in a telephone conversation with Wade Head, area director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Gallup, N.M., it was announced Wednesday by Roy Adams, supervisor of the program.

Mr. Adams said the area director has informed local officials that working drawings and specifications for construction of the facilities should be completed soon and the actual building can then be started. Mr. Wade said he could not see any reason why the building will not get under way soon.

It was pointed out that the work had been delayed because the department was confronted with the problem to first provide school accommodations for some 13,000 Navajo children in areas where none existed. The local youngsters, who are entering the third year of the integration program here, are being housed at the former Anona Dance Hall.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 28, 1956

Salmon, Trout Steal Scene At Snake Dam Hearing

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 - Federal and state officials will never consent to construction of Nez Perce Dam unless fishery resources of the Snake River can be preserved, a government official told a Federal Power Commission (FPC) examiner Thursday.

Samuel J. Hutchinson of Portland, Ore., assistant regional director of the federal Fish and Wildlife Service, testified at a hearing on an application by Pacific Northwest Power Co. (PNP) to construct two private utility dams in the Snake River, a Columbia tributary.

[[bold]]HUTCHINSON SAID[[/bold]] the Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley Dams proposed to be built at the Idaho-Oregon border by PNP would kill fewer salmon and steelhead trout than would then 600-foot high Nez Perce dam.

Joseph Sharlitt, attorney for public power groups advocating the federal Nez Perce project, asked whether the Fish and Wildlife Service "Is or is not opposed" to the dam.

"That is a policy question for the (Interior) Department," Hutchinson replied.

[[bold]]"In my opinion the service is opposed to construction of Nez Perce to the terrific impact it would have on Columbia River fish."[[/bold]]

Sharlitt asked if Hutchinson had "personal knowledge" that the regional or national director of the Fish and Wildlife Service had taken a position on Nez Perce within the past year.

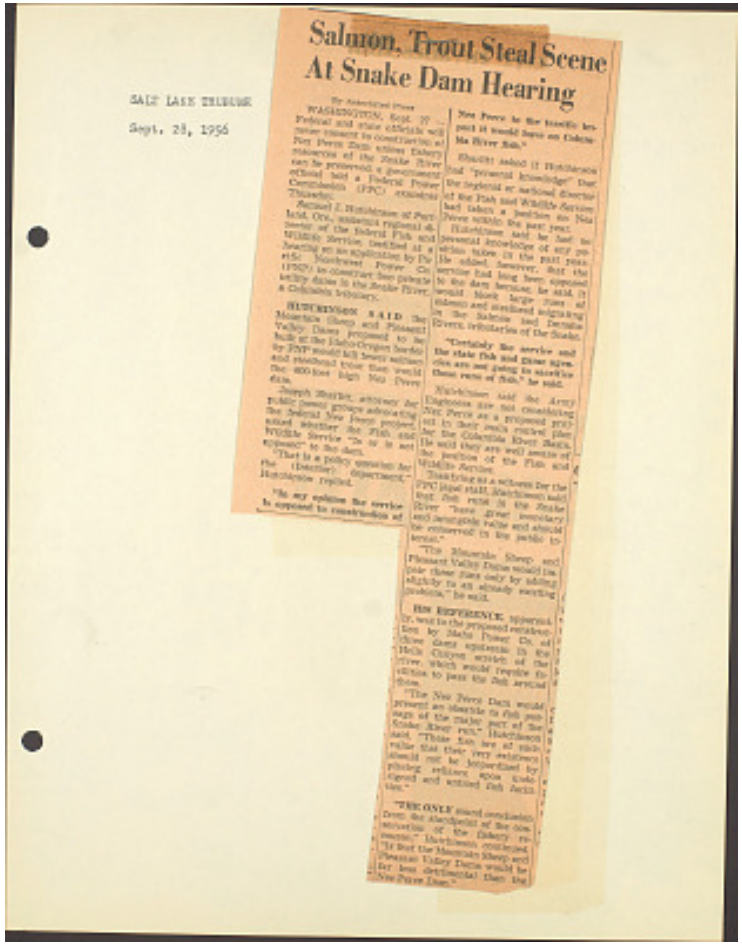
Hutchinson said he had no personal knowledge of any position taken in the past year. He added, however, that the service had long been opposed to the dam because, he said, it would block large runs of salmon and steelhead migrating in the Salmon and Imnaha Rivers, tributaries of the Snake.

[[bold]]"Certainly the service and the state fish and game agencies are not going to sacrifice those runs of fish," he said.[[/bold]]

Hutchinson said the Army Engineers are not considering Nez Perce as a proposed project in their main control plan for the Columbia River Basin. He said they are well aware of the position of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Testifying as a witness for the FPC legal staff, Hutchinson said that fish runs in the Snake River "have great monetary and intangible value and should be conserved in the public interest."

"The Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley Dams would impair these


SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 28, 1956

Salmon, Trout Steal Scene At Snake Dam Hearing

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

runs only be adding slightly to an already existing problem," he said.

[[bold]]HIS REFERENCE,[[/bold]] apparently, was to the proposed construction by Idaho Power Co. of three dams upstream in the Hells Canyon stretch of the river, which would require facilities to pass fish around them.

"The Nez Perce Dam would present an obstacle to fish passage of the major part of the Snake River run," Hutchinson said. "These fish are of such value that their very existence should not be jeopardized by placing reliance upon undersigned and untried fish facilities."

[[bold]]"THE ONLY[[/bold]]sound conclusion from the standpoint of the conservation of the fishery resource," Hutchinson continued, "Is that the Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley Dams would be far less detrimental to the Nez Perce Dam."

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT:
News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

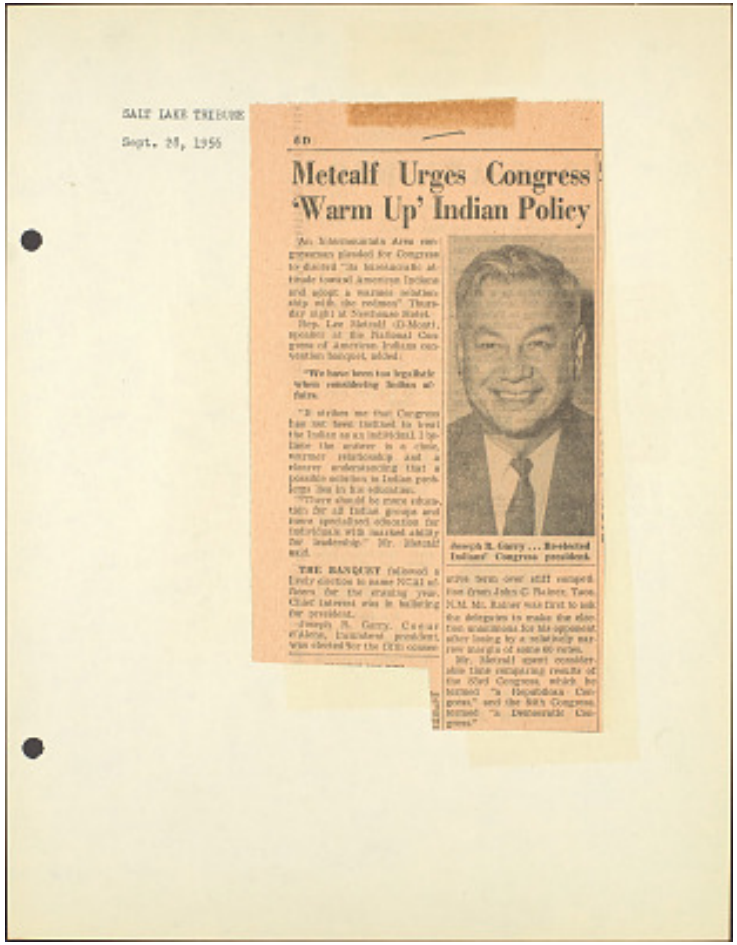
SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 28, 1956

Metcalf Urges Congress 'Warm Up' Indian Policy

An Intermountain Area congressman pleaded for Congress to discard "its bureaucratic attitude toward American Indians an adopt a warmer relationship with the redmen" Thursday night at Newhouse Hotel.
Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont), speaker at the National Congress of American Indians convention banquet, added:
"We have been too legalistic when considering Indian affairs.
"It strikes me that Congress has not been inclined to treat the Indian as an individual. I believe the answer is a close, warmer relationship and a clearer understanding that a possible solution to Indian problems lies in his education.
"There should be more education for all Indian groups and more specialized education for individuals with marked ability for leadership." Mr. Metcalf said.

THE BANQUET followed a lively election to name NCAI officers for the ensuing year. Chief interest was in balloting for president.
Joseph R. Garry, Coeur d'Alene, incumbent president, was elected for the fifth consecutive term over stiff competition from John C. Rainer, Taos, N.M. Mr. Rainer was first to ask the delegates to make the election unanimous for his opponent after losing by a relatively narrow margin of some 60 votes.
Mr. Metcalf spent considerable time comparing results of the 83rd Congress, which he termed "a Republican Congress," and the 84th Congress, termed "a Democratic Congress."

[[image]]picture of Joseph R. Garry[[/image]]
Joseph R. Garry ... Re-elected Indians' Congress president.


SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 28, 1956

Metcalf Urges Congress 'Warm Up' Indian Policy

Joseph R. Garry ... Re-elected Indians' Congress president.

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 28, 1956

Utes Report Progress on Assets Liquidation

The task of liquidating assets of one large group of Utah Indians to consider equitably rights of full-blood and mixed-blood Utes for termination of federal wardship is progressing but far from being completed.

That was the report Tuesday of Reginold O. Curry, Roosevelt, business manager, Uintach-Ouray (full-blood) Tribal Council, and Mrs. Lulu Murdock, Duchesne, president, Affiliated Ute (mixed-blood) Citizens, to the National Congress of American Indians in convention at Newhouse Hotel.

GROUP ROLLS show 1,314 fullbood and 496 mixed-blood Utes entitled to a share of the proceeds, said Mr. Curry, who was critical of the many interpretations made of enabling legislation.

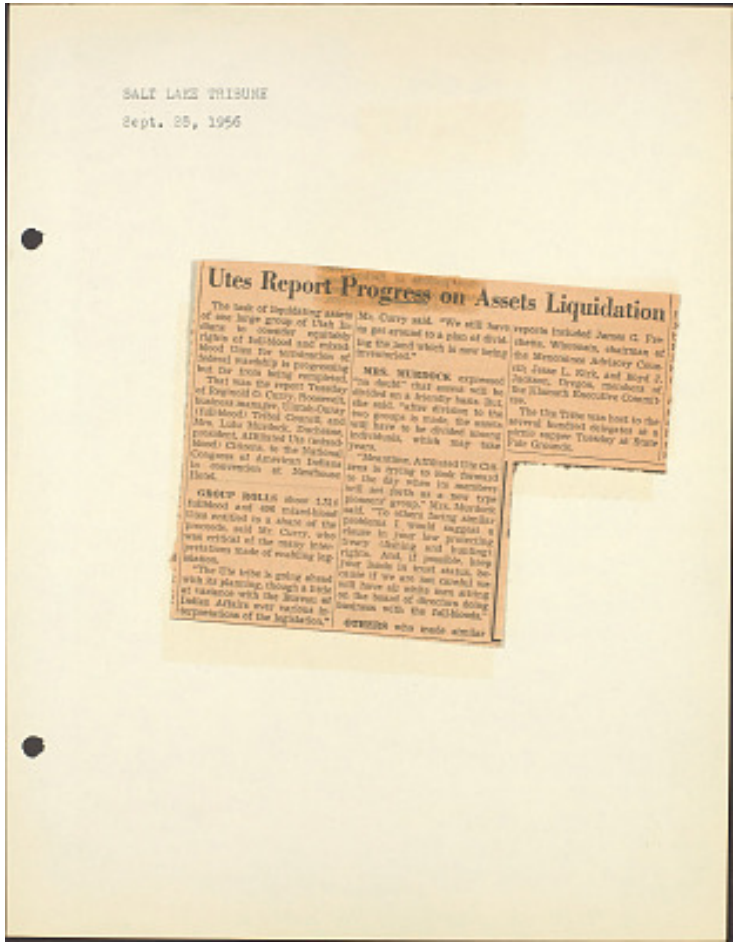
"The Ute tribe is going ahead with its planning, though a little at variance with the Bureau of Indian Affairs over various interpretations of the legislation," Mr. Curry said. "We still have to get around to a plan of dividing the land which is now being inventoried."

MRS. MURDOCK expressed "no doubt" that assets will be divided on a friendly basis. But, she said, "after division to the two groups is made, the assets will have to be divided among individuals, which may take years.

"Meantime, Affiliated Ute Citizens is trying to look forward to the day when its members will set forth as a new type pioneers' group," Mrs. Murdock said. "To others facing similar problems I would suggest a clause in your law protecting treaty (fishing and hunting) rights. And, if possible, keep your lands in trust status, because if we are not careful we will have all white men sitting on the board of directors doing business with the full-bloods."

OTHERS who made similar reports included James G. Frechette, Wisconsin, chairman of the Menominee Advisory Council; Jesse L. Kirk, and Boyd J. Jackson, Oregon, members of the Klamath Executive Committee.

The Ute Tribe was host to the several hundred delegates at a picnic supper Tuesday at State Fair Grounds.


SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Sept. 28, 1956

Utes Report Progress on Assets Liquidation

National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) records – Salt Lake City, UT: News Releases and Clippings, 1956
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Nov-28-2023 02:50:04

Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

Smithsonian Institution

National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center

The mission of the Smithsonian is the increase and diffusion of knowledge - shaping the future by preserving our heritage, discovering new knowledge, and sharing our resources with the world. Founded in 1846, the Smithsonian is the world's largest museum and research complex, consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities.Become an active part of our mission through the Transcription Center. Together, we are discovering secrets hidden deep inside our collections that illuminate our history and our world.

Join us!
The Transcription Center: https://transcription.si.edu
On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SmithsonianTranscriptionCenter
On Twitter: @TranscribeSI

Connect with the Smithsonian
Smithsonian Institution: www.si.edu
On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian
On Twitter: @smithsonian